'WE SHOULD DO OUR BEST'

"We all should do the best to keep our paper alive, especially now when nobody cares for the workers except our 'Daily'."
—R. FREYTAG, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

CLUB DONATES $25

The Novy Mir Club of New York City, a workers' club, contributes $25 to the Daily Worker Drive. Foreign-born workers' clubs and organizations are urged to collect funds for the paper which fights for the workers of all nationalities

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Mass Picketing in Briggs Strike Today and Detroit Hunger March

5,000 IN CHICAGO DEMONSTRATION RESIST POLICE

Gangsters Aid Police in Brutal Attacks; 185 Arrested

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Five thousand workers demonstrated yesterday in front of the Japanese Consulate in the Tribune Tower Building on Michigan Boulevard, protesting against imperialist war, against the murderous attacks on the Chinese People by Japanese imperialism, its war provocations against the Soviet Union and the drive of the Wall Street and Japanese imperialists for war as a solution of their sharpening rivalry for mastery of the Pacific and control over China.

Police and Underworld Attack.

In line with the policy of the Wall Street imperialists of attempting to crush the anti-war sentiments of the toiling masses, the McCormick-controlled Chicago administration mobilized its entire police force to break up the demonstration. Hundreds of plain clothes men, the notorious police "Red" squad turned out armed to the teeth with steel helmets, machine guns, riot guns, gas bombs and pick axes. American legionnaires and thugs from the underworld were mobilized to support the police attackss on the workers.

Workers on the way to the demonstration were stopped by the police and their underworld allies, searched and savagely beaten. One hundred and eighty-five workers were arrested.

Call for United Struggle.

In spite of these savage assaults and the severe cold, two demonstrations were held on the south side of the Tower Building, with about 2,000 workers. Two speakers addressed the meetings for several minutes, calling on the workers to protest against the intervention by the U. S. government to break the strike of the workers in the Japanese plants of the U. S. Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the vicious attempts of both the U. S. government and the Japanese government to exploit the struggles of the Japanese workers for chauvinistic incitement to prepare the workers of both countries for the new imperialist world war being hatched in Washington and Tokio. Banners were raised with slogans denouncing imperialist war, calling on the toilers to defend their interests against the capitalist warmongers, against the hunger and war program of the bosses government, for the strengthening of the international proletariat front against imperialist war, for the defense of the Chinese People and the Soviet Union.

Many small struggles occurred with the police as the workers defended their right to meet and demonstrate against the war-mongers. By their militant support of the demonstration, Chicago workers have shown that they will continue the struggles against imperialist war and will push the building of anti-war committees in the shops and neighborhoods for an organized struggle, under the leadership of the Communist Party, against the misery and butchery of imperialist war.

Young Farm Leader

Lief Dahl, 24, young Nebraska farm leader, who will lead a march of farmers on the state capitol in Lincoln on February 16, to demand that foreclosure and tax sales be stopped. The United Farmers League is becoming increasingly active in Nebraska, especially since the recent National Farm Relief Conference in Washington.

FIGHT STEEL CUT IN YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 29. — A mass demonstration against wage-cuts, for more work or relief to the part-time workers, and for a general $1 raise in relief to the family workers will be held in Public Square, Youngstown, Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 3 p.m. at the call of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, endorsed by the Unemployed Council.

The first big mill to announce the cut in this district is the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., which has posted notices of a 15 per cent cut to go into effect Feb. 1. Republic and Carnegie are expected to introduce big cuts at the same time.

There is a spirit of intense indignation among the workers against this new cut, which comes at a time when not 1 per cent of the workers are making a decent living in the mills.

The demonstration will send delegations to the offices of the big steel companies, to the Allied Council, and the city Board of Health with the following demands: 1. Immediate withdrawal of the cut; 2. more work or relief to the part-time workers (3 days work or 3 days pay); 3. general $1 increase in all relief orders; 4. water; 5. clothes and shoes; 6. one square meal (meat, potatoes, bread, coffee) a day in the soup kitchens, in addition to the coffee and soup now given; 7. no discrimination against the Negro workers in giving jobs, on the job, or in giving relief.

NEW STEEL WAGE CUT PLOTTED BY WALL ST. MEET

Bosses Fear Influence of Detroit Automobile Workers' Strike

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and the Unemployed Councils have now on hand the immediate task of organizing some 250,000 part time and totally unemployed steel workers for joint struggle against a new wage cut.

This is made clear by week-end developments in Wall Street.

Myron C. Taylor, head of the United States Steel Corporation, has again assured Wall Street that the third wage cut since 1931 is about to be announced.

This information was given to reporters for the Wall Street financial journals and the financial sections of the metropolitan press on Friday and reaffirmed with some additions on Saturday.

Multi-Millionaires To Plead Poverty.

The scheme, as given to the reporters by Taylor (but as confidential information not for publication) is to either **omit entirely the coming dividend on preferred stock or to reduce it considerably, and then to use this as a plea of poverty to put over another wage cut.**

The Wall Street holders of large blocks of preferred stock do not wish to get the huge sums in dividends **openly now** since they believe it would hinder a wage cut and be the basis

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

MASS SUPPORT IN HERNDON CASE

I. L. D. Files Appeal; Opens Office in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—An Atlanta office of the International Labor Defense is to be opened here, it was announced, as headquarters for the activities of the organization in fighting for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro organizer of the unemployed, last week sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang for his activity in organizing Negro and white together to struggle against starvation.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, Negro I. L. D. attorneys who conducted Herndon's defense, have filed notice of an appeal and motion for a new trial. They will also be the legal defense for the famous Atlanta "Six," two Negro and four white workers, whose cases, on the same charge as that named in the indictment against Herndon—"inciting to insurrection"—have been pending nearly three years. Assistant Solicitor, the Rev. John Hudson, has announced he will call the cases as soon as he recovers from a slight illness, though they have not been placed on the court calendar.

Building Mass Defense.

Herndon defense committees are rapidly being organized in this city, with many Negro and white workers and small merchants joining in the activity, backing up the International Labor Defense policy of mass pressure in support of the best legal defense procurable.

Extensive fund-raising activities are going on, as well as membership drives for the defense committees and for the I. L. D.

Between fifty and sixty leading Negro business men of the city, attending a dinner in honor of a local publisher, which was arranged by the Nebro Chamber of Commerce, listened with keen interest while Attorney Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., a guest of the function, outlined the class issues involved in the Herndon and Atlanta "Six" cases. Several other speakers raised the same issue.

Workers' Letters Tell of Sacrifices to Save 'Daily'

ARE workers ready to make sacrifices to save the Daily Worker from suspension? Here are a few answers.

SENDS PART OF RENT MONEY

Atlantic City, N. J.

"Dear Comrades:

"Sory I could not answer the call sooner. I was out of work. This $1 that I am sending is part of the rent money that my wife is trying to pay out of the few days' work that she gets. I am still hopelessly waiting to get work. "R. T."

FROM A FIGHTING FARMER

"Rickreal, Ore.

"To the Daily Worker:

"While money has almost gone out of circulation here, as long as I have any, I am going to share it with the paper that is leading the farmers to unite with the wage workers of the city, so am enclosing money order for $2.50. Wish I could spare more. Was in the State Hunger March and the demands that were made there have crystallized sentiment here more than any other event has. Also a frost has killed all the grain and most of the berries, so the farmers are pinched more than they ever thought they would be, and destitution is looking many in the face now. Through it all we need the 'Daily.' "H. D."

SICK WORKER SENDS $3

"Rar Rockaway, Long Island

"Dear Comrades:

"For the last two weeks I have been laid up with pneumonia and pleurisy, and am still unable to go out and collect among my friends and fellow-workers for the support of the Daily Worker's drive for $35,000, which is needed to save the 'Daily.' I honestly feel very unhappy not to be able to lend myself to the 'Daily' drive. I was a worker will do my utmost toward it as soon as I recover from my illness. I feel it my duty and every worker should feel it their duty in order that the Daily Worker should not be suspended for lack of funds. Especially in this drive every one of us should do our bit and more to save our 'Daily' because the Daily Worker is our best friend in defending our 'nterests.

"Enclosed please find $3.

"Comradely yours,

"L. M."

* * *

SUCH letters come in every day. These workers are sacrificing, are doing their utmost to keep their paper alive. Are you collecting among your friends, in your organizations, among all those you come in contact with? Have you yourself contributed all you can? Saturday only $170.3 was received, bringing the total to $2,146.75. A long wa from the $35,000 that must be raised. Immediate action is needed. The life of the only English-language daily that fights for the workers is in danger! Speed contributions AT ONCE to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

German C. P. Calls for A General Political Strike

BULLETIN

(Cable by Imprecorr).

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Communist Party fraction in the Reichstag yesterday issued an appeal to the masses for a demonstration in Berlin today (Sunday) against the threatened strengthening of the fascist government apparatus.

The authorities at once acted to prohibit the demonstration. The Communist Party answered the prohibition with an appeal to the workers of Berlin and all Germany to hold meetings on Monday in their shops and neighborhoods and elect preparatory fighting committees for vigorous resistance to the fascist dictatorship. The appeal calls upon the toiling masses to prepare their reply to Hitler, Papen or any other Nazi coalition by a political mass strike and a general strike.

The Communist Party renewed at the same time its united front offer to Social Democratic and workers in all organizations.

* * *

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The von Schleicher Cabinet resigned in a body at noon yesterday, just 59 days after the German bourgeoisie and international finance capitalism had placed their hopes in the Junker General to carry out the suppression of the revolutionary upsurge of the German masses, against the capitalist offensive of mass starvation, growing unemployment, cuts in the social services and imperialist war, and a revolutionary way out of the crisis.

The resignations were accepted by President Hindenburg, who forthwith authorized the notorious von Papen to form a new cabinet. Papen is known to have carried on secret conferences with the fascist leader, Hitler, during the past month. It is expected that the German Junkers will make another attempt to force Hitler to accept a subordinate position in a Cabinet dominated by the Junkers. Hitler's retreat from his former position of demanding "all or

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Denver Workers Hold Lenin Memorial Meet; Assist Daily Worker

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 29.—On Saturday evening, January 21st, the Communist Party of Denver held a very successful Lenin Memorial meeting in the downtown section, Eagles' Hall which was well attended by workers and their families.

Pat Toohey, District Organizer, made the principal address which won him great applause. He told how the Revolutionary Political Parties throughout the world all look up to Lenin as the greatest leader the world has produced.

Besides music furnished by some of the Spanish comrades, a Russian Mandolin Orchestra took the audience by storm when they played a number of Russian songs and melodies for which they were applauded to such an extent that they had to come back time after time for an encore.

At the conclusion, the chairman made a dramatic appeal for the Daily Worker and told the audience to dig deep even though it did hurt and they did, for about $12.00 was collected for the working class fighting Daily Worker.

Soviet Explorer

C. Freiberg, woman meteorologist, who is with the Soviet expedition headed by Prof. Otto Schmidt on the "Sibiriakov," the first ever to make the north-east passage to the Pacific in one season. Photo was snapped while she was making an observation which guided the party. Science and invention flourish in the Workers and Peasants Republic of the U. S. S. R.

HAITI WORKERS COMPEL RELEASE

U.S. Toilers Help Win Freedom for Morales

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 29. —The Haitian military authorities have been forced, by mass pressure of the workers here, with the support of the white and Negro masses in the United States, to release one of the twelve workers held here for the past thirty days in connection with the struggles of the HASCO workers against starvation, expropriation and boss terror.

The released worker is G. Morales, white, a refugee from Santo Domingo, where he was imprisoned for three years, and contracted tuberculosis of the bones in the dungeons of President Rafael de Trujillo, because he organized the workers there to struggle against oppression.

Eleven workers, ten Negro and one white, including three women, and in addition three small children, are still held in the "Penitencier Nationale" here. They are being starved to death, while the military authorities, under the direction of R. P. Williams, the American commandant of the Haitian Guard, plan to railroad them to prison for five years on charges of "plotting against the public safety." Their "crime" is that they began to organize the workers of the Haiti-American Sugar Company into a militant labor union. The government admits the only "evidence" there is against them is their possession of copies of "El Obrero del Caribe," Spanish language paper, containing an article on "How to Organize the Workers of HASCO." In the case of Jacques Roumain, well-known Haitian writer who is among the prisoners, his "crime" was notification by cable of friends in New York of the arrest of the other workers in Haiti.

It was the mass protest and indignation of the workers of Haiti, and the solidarity of the American workers, Negro and white, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, which forced the release of Morales. Only an intensification of this pressure and protest, and especially of the mass protest of Negro and white workers in America, against the bloody tyranny of Wall Street, through President Stenio Vincent of Haiti, can force the authorities here to release the other workers held here before they are starved to death.

News arriving here that the workers of New York will hold a protest meeting against the imprisonment and terrorization of the workers of Haiti has tremendously heartened and encouraged the workers here.

WILL ANSWER EFFORTS OF FORD, MURPHY, CAPITALIST PRESS TO SMASH STRIKE

Strikers Send Protest Delegations to Boss Sheets; Back Fighting Union

Demand Recognition of Shop Committees; Other Workers Rallying in Support

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—A Hunger March to the Briggs Body Corp. tomorrow (Monday) morning and mass picketing will be the answer to the organized efforts, led by Henry Ford and Mayor Murphy, to smash the heroic strike of more than 12,000 workers at the Briggs Body and Murray Body plants.

These enemies, assisted by the misleaders of the International Association of Machinists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are doing everything possible to destroy the growing strike movement. A vicious press campaign has been started on a nation-wide scale against the strikers, the Auto Workers Union, which is leading the struggle, and the Communist Party.

Lying stories to the effect that a meeting of strikers voted to exclude all Communists have been broadcast.

Protest Lies

The strikers have answered by sending protest delegations to the local capitalist press repudiating the statement that John Schmies, organizer of the Communist Party, was thrown out of their meeting. The strikers declared: "We know he is a Communist, but he is part of us and we will work with him." They also stated: "Raymond, Gerlach and the Auto Workers Union are part of the strike movement and the union is leading the strike."

After closing down all his plants to prevent the strike from spreading and to set his workers against the strikers, Henry Ford is trying to scare the Briggs men back to work by announcing that he may begin to manufacture his own bodies. At the same time the Briggs company has been forced to make concessions to the strikers in the form of 10 to 20 per cent increases and the elimination of "dead time" (unpaid time). However, the workers are demanding recognition of their shop committee, without which the most active strikers will probably be blacklisted and the workers will have no guarantee that the company will live up to its promises. So far the Briggs management has refused to deal with the negotiations committee elected by the strikers and representing all four Briggs plants.

Big Demonstration Today

Tomorrow (Monday) is the decisive day. The Briggs company is spreading rumors that about 40 strikers have returned to work and that the rest will be given until noon tomorrow to get their jobs back. In reply to this, the joint strike committee has issued a statement declaring that the strike has not been settled.

"The strike will not be settled," the statement continues, "until the strike negotiations committee negotiates with the company and then reports all the proceedings to a mass meeting, where all decisions will be ratified."

Strike Sentiment Spreads

Members of all workers' organizations, together with their families, are being mobilized for the mass picketing demonstration tomorrow. Meetings in support of the strike are being held all over the city. The spirit of the strikers is high and strike sentiment is spreading to the workers in other plants. Special efforts are being made to draw the Ford workers into the struggle.

* * *

The Briggs strikers have protested against the lies of the capitalist press. Only the Daily Worker prints the truth about this great struggle and fights for the auto workers. Spread the Daily Worker. Contribute funds to save it from suspension.—Editor.

U. S. AND JAPAN RUSH WAR MOVES IN THE PACIFIC

Workers Must Answer With Decisive Fight on War Mongers

With the concentration at Hawaii by the U. S. Government of what is admittedly "one of the mightiest armadas" assembled since the World War, the Japanese Navy department yesterday revealed that the Japanese Navy will carry out a counter maneuver this year "southward of the islands composing the territory of the Empire." Previous reports are to the effect that the Japanese naval maneuver has been set forward two months and will take place at the Caroline and Marshall Islands, between Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, outposts of U. S. imperialism in the Pacific. The Washington Government has accused Japan of fortifying the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which are held under a mandate from the League of Nations

Further proof of the increasing tension between U. S. and Japanese imperialism over Japan's present threat to Wall Street's spheres of influence and concessions in China are contained in dispatches reporting (1) an attempt at a meeting of the budget committee of the Japanese Diet to force Foreign Minister Uchida to question the U. S. on the concentration of its entire Battle Fleet in the Pacific, and (2) construction of bombproof shelters by U. S. troops at Chinwangtao, a few miles south of Shanhaikwan, North China city occupied by the Japanese in their advance into Jehol Province and North China.

In the meeting of the budget committee of the Japanese Diet, a member suggested that relations between the two powers "might be threatened" by the U. S. fleet maneuvers around Hawaii. Uchida declared it would be "improper" to question the U. S. Government on the matter. Japan's answer will be a counter maneuver directly between the U. S. possessions in the Pacific.

In announcing the maneuver, Japanese Navy Minister, Admiral Mineo Osumi, declared:

The southern islands, such as the Bonins and even the mandated maneuver off them we are only groups, are our home coast. If we doing what the American Navy does when it maneuvers off California, Panama or Hawaii."

The Japanese maneuvers, like the U. S. fleet maneuvers, will involve the entire navy.

A Honolulu dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune admits that the U. S. maneuvers are considered "the most momentous in Pacific history." More than 30,000 sailors and soldiers will participate. Ten thousand soldiers are already concentrated in Hawaii, with every modern equipment, including heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns and a large fleet of bombing and combat planes.

The U. S. has recently placed a large order for additional planes, including 38 of the latest type bombers.

Imperialist war is already on in China and South America. The toiling masses of the world are now threatened with a transition of these wars into a world imperialist war, more terrible than the last world war. The rapidly developing war situation calls for immediate and decisive action by the workers and all persons sincerely opposed to war. We must at once strengthen the international proletariat front against the capitalist war-mongers by setting up anti-war committees in the shops and neighborhoods, by intensifying the struggle against our own bourgeoisie, against the hunger and war program of the Wall Street Government, against the increasingly murderous terror against the Negro and white workers, by which the imperialists are attempting to "pacify" the home front in preparation for imperialist war, directed mainly, so far as the imperialists can control events, against the Soviet Union and for the partition and looting of China.

Soviet Budget Shows Growth of Income As U. S. Declines

By H. BUCHWALD
(European Correspondent, Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—The Soviet budget was presented today to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union by Finance Commissar Grinko, who pointed out that the Five Year Plan finds expression in the financial sphere in the fact that the investment in Socialist construction totals 116 billion roubles as against the 86 billion originally planned.

This means, he declared, that the country has understood how to utilize its own internal means without recourse to long term foreign loans and credits. It also finally answers the declarations of the capitalists and the social-democratic leaders that the Soviet Union would be unable to find the means within itself for its program of Socialist construction. It gives the final reply to the contemptuous bourgeois attitude towards the Soviet currency.

"We are distinguished," said Grinko, "from the capitalist countries by the productive use of our means and by the elimination of the plundering of the national income by private capitalists. A comparison of our Socialist economy with capitalist economy demonstrates our advantages in all spheres, including finance. The money income of the Soviet population in 1932 equals 70 billions roubles as against 33 billion roubles in 1929 (excluding peasant income from own production). During the same period the national income of Germany fell from 43 billion marks to 29 billion; total wages in the United States from 53 billion dollars to 28 billion. About 5,000 American banks, with deposits of several billion dollars, became bankrupt. Not only private banks in the United States, but many of the states are in bankruptcy.

"Throughout the capitalist world a series of countries have failed to meet their obligations to the extent of nearly three billion dollars. The Soviet Union is almost the only country which meets all its obligations promptly, thereby evoking the general wonder of the capitalists."

Grinko proceeded to give details of the income and expenditure for the Soviet budget of 1933. The total estimated income will be 34½ billion roubles. The outstanding characteristic of this income is that 84 per cent of it will be provided by Socialist industry through goods turnover tax (23½ billion roubles), and profits from industry (three billions). The direct contribution from the Soviet population through taxes, voluntary loans, etc., amounts to only eight billion roubles or 16 per cent of the total income.

State expenditure for 1933 is planned at 33 billion roubles. A surplus of one and a half billion roubles is thus available for the Reserve Fund. Of total expenditure, 24 billion roubles is allocated to the finance of people's economy; eleven billions for cultural purposes of which 2.3 billions is supplied from the State budget and remainder from municipal budgets, trade union funds, etc. Expenditure on education: 7.3 billion roubles; health protection: 2½ billions; social insurance 1½ billion.

Grinko emphasized that in the current year, forty-nine million people are receiving education free from the State, and often financial support, through social insurance, etc. In contrast, educational expenditure in England, Germany and other capitalist countries is steadily decreasing. England in the past year has reduced educational expenditure almost 12 million pounds, Germany 570 million marks; similar reductions are occurring in the United States, with Alabama and Mississippi closing down most of their rural schools, with other states cutting school appropriations, slashing salaries of teachers, etc. Grinko also pointed out that in contrast with the huge sums spent by the capitalist countries for armaments, the Soviet Union spends only about five per cent for defense.

HOMELESS YOUTH--REFUSE TO STARVE!

(Statement of National Committee Unemployed Councils of U. S. A.)

AN army of 1,000,000 homeless boys and girls are out on the road in search of work. Driven from their homes by the poverty of their families, they are wandering from town to town, looking for jobs—begging for food. Hounded by the police, thrown into jail and onto the chain gang in the South, killed by the railroad guards, these boys wander—wander—without a goal. The homeless girls, trusting to the good mercies of the YWCAs and similar institutions, find themselves out on the streets, many driven into prostitution.

Many of these homeless youth have never seen the inside of a factory. Graduates of high schools and colleges, they could find no job. They could not eat the crumbs given their families for the younger children—and therefore hit the road. Hundreds of thousands more have been fired out of the factories. Older men have taken their places—men whom the bosses did not want a few years ago, but who now work for boys' wages at speed which will kill them in a few years.

While these working class boys and girls starve, the boys and girls of the "better families" enjoy themselves. When the homeless boy comes to Miami, he finds the son and daughter of the Wall Street banker enjoying themselves on the beach—feasting, bathing, happy. While the homeless girl in the city wanders the streets, hungry and miserable, she finds the daughter of the millionaire attending the opera, decked in furs and jewels, eating at swell restaurants. **While the sons and daughters of the rich go on yachting trips to the South, the sons and daughters of the working class hit the road, dirty and hungry—wandering in search of work and food.**

This is the system under which we are living—the system that is **starving the working class youth, breaking down its morale, driving it to suicide and crime!** This is the system which tells the youth of today: YOU SHALL NOT WORK, BUT STARVE. YOU MAY WANDER, BUT YOU WILL BE KILLED ON THE ROAD, BE THROWN INTO JAIL, BE PUT ON THE CHAIN GANG.

Homeless youth: DO YOU ACCEPT THIS VERDICT? WILL YOU SUBMIT TO STARVATION—OR WILL YOU BAND TOGETHER—IN ORDER TO DEMAND FOOD AND SHELTER?

Roosevelt spoke of the "forgotten man"—but he has forgotten the children of the working class. Al Smith, leader of the corrupt Tammany Hall, Newton D. Baker, war secretary in the Wilson cabinet, and General Glassford, who helped to murder the bonus marchers last summer, have not "forgotten" you. They know that the 17,000,000 unemployed in this country are not going to accept the starvation that the bosses give them. They know that the workers in the shops and factories will not accept the starvation wages that the bosses force on them. They know that the militant fights put up by the Unemployed Councils are compelling them to provide more and more relief. They know that the splendid National Hunger March to Washington under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils is a warning that **the workers intend to fight for adequate unemployment relief and unemployment insurance.**

Therefore, Baker, Smith, Glassford, Senator Wagner, and others, are proposing to put you

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Ill. Miners Win Relief Fight; Adopt Protest On Sales Tax Measure

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 29.—A demonstration of 50 miners held in the town of Shilohn on Jan. 19 under the auspices of the Unemployed Council, protested against the starvation relief of $4 a month for unemployed miners' families, and compelled the relief officials to furnish immediate relief to nine workers who had been previously refused.

The relief official wanted to stall the orders for the nine until "tomorrow," but was forced to furnish them right away. A branch of the Unemployed Council is now being formed here. The U. C. in Belleville has passed a resolution vigorously opposing any sort of "Sales Tax" legislation.

Build a workers correspondance group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

FIGHTS ATTACK ON MOONEY DEFENSE

I. L. D. Sends Protest to Prison Head

NEW YORK.—Machinery was set in motion today by the International Labor Defense through its direct and affiliated membership of 160,000, to rouse mass protest throughout the country against the threat of Warden James B. Holohan of San Quentin Prison, to hold incommunicado Tom Mooney, who has served sixteen years of a life sentence on charges which the Wickersham Committee, in its recently published report, admits are without the slightest basis.

At the same time, the ILD announced that this threat would be made the basis of a nationwide campaign to force prison authorities throughout the country to recognize the right of political prisoners to special concessions.

Warden Holohan's threat, it was pointed out in a statement by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the ILD, comes immediately after moves made by his defense counsel to obtain a new trial for him, on the one remaining indictment against him, and immediately after the issuance by Mooney, through the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, of a national call for a "Free Tom Mooney Congress" to be held at Chicago, April 30 to May 2.

The following wire was sent last night t oWarden Holohan, and a copy to Governor James B. Rolph of California, by Mr. Patterson:

"One hundred sixty thousand American workers members and affiliated International Labor Defense demand you withdraw threat to hold Mooney incommunicado, demand you lift all restrictions from him and all political prisoners, and give them concessions proper for political prisoners. We denounce your threat as attempt to damage Mooney defense on eve hearing new trial and Save Tom Mooney Congress.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,
National Secretary."

The hearing for a motion for a new trial will be held before Superior Court Judge Louis B. Ward, in San Francisco, February 11. A motion has also been introduced to produce Tom Mooney himself at the hearing.

"There are constantly hundreds and often thousands of political prisoners in prison throughout the United States," Paterson said, "who are treated at best like criminals, and more usually with even greater brutality. The threat to hold Tom Mooney incommunicado because defense organizations are fighting for his release is one phase of this persecution. The admission of high officials of California, and especially the campaign against Mooney in some of the press, to the effect that Tom Mooney is held in prison not because of his 'crime,' which he obviously did not commit, but because it is 'safer' for the ruling class to hold him in prison, point directly to his status as a purely political, and not a criminal, prisoner."

Santa Monica S. P. Branch Hears Talk on Workers' Defense

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—On the initiative of members in the Socialist Party branch here, Leo Gallagher, attorney for the International Labor Defense in Los Angeles and Helmer Bergman, representing the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, were invited to address a meeting held under the S. P. auspices.

Despite threatening letters from Los Angeles legionairres, including the Los Angeles School Board, the 150 workers assembled decided to go through with the meeting. No interference was attempted and the speakers were heard as scheduled. Gallagher spoke on White Terror and Bergman on the International Red Aid.

DEMAND RELIEF IN KANSAS CITY

Jobless Delegates Free by Mass Pressure

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—A delegation of six unemployed workers were arrested here today for leading a demonstration for coal and groceries for the unemployed in front of the Provident Association.

The workers were dismissed after they exposed the Provident Association in a court room crowded with workers. The workers in the court room applauded the speeches of the arrested workers so enthusiastically that the judge was forced to free them.

Three fourths of the workers in the court room escorted the freed delegation out of the building after the trial ended. Many workers joined the Unemployed Council as the result of the struggle against and exposure of the Provident Association.

IS K. C. THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN THE U. S. A.?

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Hello, comrades everywhere. This is from the brightest spot in the U. S. A. So say the placards on the street railway cars here.

With from 10 to 15 thousand families depending on the Provident Association, on an average of 4 to the family, and believe me it is slim depending, as they feed us hog jowls, split beans, and dried skin wrapped around a bone. This was supposed to be ham hocks. And they send us the same old thing every week. They imagine they are feeding a bunch of horses or some other kind of stock, I suppose.

The hog jowls they send out, cost them from 6 to 7 cents per pound, and when the big shots of the Providence check the price out of the bank, they charge from 11 to 12 cents per pound. And the same thing applies to other groceries as well.

Signing off for this time.

—A Worker.

SHOE WORKERS OF MASS. IN MOTION

Militant Union Leads Actions in Key Shops

BOSTON, Mass.—With successful actions already taken in a number of key shops around the partial demands of the workers, the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union with offices at 995 Washington Street, Boston, and 35 Monroe Street, Lynn, is making further preparations to rally the shoe workers in struggle for improved conditions NOW.

Shop groups, meetng regularly, have been established in seven shops. Hundreds of workers throughout the state have already responded to mass mting in Boton, Chlaeeeetaosho meeting in Boton, Chelsea, Lynn, Haverhill and Brooklyn.

Fight Obstruction

Sabotaging the efforts of the workers to fight for immediate improvement in conditions, the National Shoe Workers Association and the Shoe Workers Protective Union, who are talking amalgamation, are proposing to "wait" until the laundry is 100 per cent organised before beginning any action.

The Shoe Workers Industrial Union which is an organization of the rank-and-file workers, is answering these treacherous tactics by developing immediate struggles, and broadening these into an effective fight for higher wages and improved conditions.

Ten Hoboken Workers Victimized Through Police Terror Drive

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Furniture, needle and young workers have been hit by boss-police terror drive here in the effort to extend their wage-cutting campaign.

Four furniture workers who took part in the recent Hoboken strike, are now facing long terms in jail for refusing to starve. The danger they are faced with is indicated by the conviction of two young workers who have been picked up on a trumped-up charge of "disorderly conduct," to 30 days in jail.

Four other young workers were given 20 days in jail each, for no other "crimes" but distribution of leaflets.

The workers here call for the support of all working class organizations in the fight to defeat the boss terror and establish strong, militant unions that would defend the interests of the workers.

Report U.S.S.R. Achievements

—A capacity crowd attended MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, Mich., the Lenin Memorial and anti-war meeting at the Ukranian Hall here. The meeting was under the joint auspices of the Communist units of Muskegon and Muskegon Heights and the Unemployed Councils. The main speaker was William Novell of Detroit who has recently returned from the Soviet Union and gave a graphic report on the achievements in socialist construction. The Ukranian Chorus rendered several revolutionary numbers.

BOSS COURT COMES TO MINE THUGS AID

Nine Murderers Get New Trial

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The Arnold City "mine riot case" of June 23, in which an aged storekeeper and sympathizer of striking miners was killed by deputies and armed company thugs, is just about to close with the usual whitewashing of the murderers by the boss courts.

The nine murderers, who on June 23, fired point blank into a group of miners assembled at the victim's store, and who shot Philipovich, the storekeeper, through the heart as he stood at the doorway in his stocking feet, were originally convicted on manslaughter charges. The sentences are already a mere subterfuge for punishment. But they are coming up before Judge Henderson on motion for a new trial.

Describes Case

Telling of the entire case as it has developed up to the present time, a miner correspondent writes as follows:

"Eight deputies and the superintendent were placed in jail after the shooting. They were given the women's quarters of the Fayette County Jail at Uniontown until the trial came up.

"They were fed by the Fayette Drug Co., one of the largest drug stores in the state, and the financing of their meals was underwritten by the Pittsburgh Coal Co., a Mellon organization. So the eight uniformed thugs and their superintendent who figured out the shooting before it took place, lounged in the women's quarters several days, stuffing themselves like pigs with five to nine course meals, some of them gaining 18 to 50 pounds.

Released on Bond

"After the trial they were put out on bond of $50,000 each, furnished by the Mellon outfit, although during the trial it was plainly shown by witnesses that the shooting was planned the day previous to the killing.

"Now comes the disposal of the case by the corporation's tool, Judge D. W. Henderson, who asked these poor little innocents to pay $5 a month and stay on a three year parole, such a terrible sentence.

"The papers carried screaming headlines saying 'Mine Riot Defendants Sent to the Penitentiary,' but if you read a little further you will find that only one got a penitentiary sentence, J. B. Yader, the man who took deliberate aim at the poor old storekeeper's heart. The papers also forgot to mention that two other men were shot in that affray. One of these has been crippled for life and the other is in the insane asylum and will never come out through those doors alive."

Less Than $2,000 Received in 'Daily' Campaign in First Two Weeks; Speed Up Drive!

The drive must be speeded up! All districts are falling down badly in their collections. Only $197.23 came in Friday. The total for the 14 days is $1,975.82. At this time the successful 1931 campaign about $6,000 had been received.

District 2 (New York) has contributed approximately two-thirds of this sum.

District 7 (Detroit). More action! Thousands of auto workers in your district are now on strike. The 'Daily' is actively pushing these struggles, aiding in the uniting of forces to smash wage cuts, organizing, leading and guiding. Save the "Daily" to help you win the strikes.

District 8 (Chicago) has actually doubled its totals, but since it has previously contributed only $4.31, it didn't take much to double this figure—only $4.50. This district, with the second largest quota, is still very dead and is one of those chiefly responsible for holding the drive back.

District 11 (North and South Carolina). Large territory, but small returns. The "Daily" is needed to fight the land sharks and banks, to expose the fake farm relief bills and organize the struggle for real relief and against forced sales. Farmers, show that you are determined not to do without the paper that fights for you!

District 13 (California). California has thus far been asleep to the realization that the Daily Worker is in danger. Tom Mooney, Imperial Valley, the fight against the criminal syndicalism laws. Need we say more?

And what about District 17 (Alabama), where so many great struggles are taking place (Scottaboro, the share-croppers)—struggles that need the Daily Worker! Not a cent from this district. Nor from District 19 (Denver).

* * *

Total received Friday	$ 197.23
Previously received	1778.59
Total received to date	$1975.82
DISTRICT 1	
Maynard C. P. Unit	5.85
Total to date	$125.45
DISTRICT 2	
V Perle	2.00
J Ross	.50
Sec. 1, Unit 2	10.00
R Sakuzis	2.00
M Lazar	5.00
Bronx Workers Club	11.53
Workers of Helms Prock	12.00
Coney Island Wrks Club	10.00
Staten Island Unit	5.00
Coll. by Section, Unit 13:	
Blake	.65
Martin	.25
Kopit	.10
Joe	.50
L. S	.25
Dave T	.10
T B	.10
N Levine	.25
Lou B	.25
Hann	.10
Worth	.10
Kroll	.25
E U	.25
N Shapiro	.10
Ben J	.10
L. Chowier	.10
Shabasson	.10
Wonderbon	.10
A Shapiro	.10
R Shapiro	.10
L Martin	.25
D Bojian	.25
Ebraman	.10
Grasbski	.25
Zopon	.10
P Daws	.25
N Tanenburg	.10
M Loner	.10
Morris	.10
Mandell	.10
Lippin	.10
Godi	.10
Izakowich	.10
D Washinsky	.10
Wantsky	.10
M Pepper	.10
Milstein	.10
Nush	.10
Kopski	.10
Dolstein	.25
Milanka	.10
M	.15
Brownstein	.10
Golberry	.10
Zuman	.10
Cedker	.10
D Pinkman	.25
Zupon	.25
Godman	.25
C Zupon	.25
Levitt	.25
L Levy	.25
Rudolph	.25
N G	.10
G	.25
P Glasser	.10
J Smith	.10
Yoshin	.10
L Martin	.25
M Pinefelf	.10
M Pepper	.10
B Margenstern	.10
Becke	.10
Abe Smee	.10
H Schwartzappel	.10
I F	.10
Hyman	.25
Harry	.10
B W	.10
Mandel	.10
H Manikoff	.10
M B	.10
A Lerner	.10
Trustenberg	.25
C Kantsky	.10
B C	.10
Ida Tech	.25
M Diamond	.25
M Kravitz	.25
M. Katz	.25
N Weber	.25
A Shekin	.15
L Broka	.10
Phillips	.25
Sotofsky	.10
A Leaf	.25
I Cohen	.10
J Friend	.10
Max H	.10
M Erlich	.10
M G	.10
B Elliotz	.10
Max S	.10
H Levine	.10
A Gavrovitz	.10
Kanter	.10
Sol	.25
Sat	.25
Anonymous	7.10
Bridge Plaza Wrks Club	2.00
Middle Bronx City Club Comm.	2.75
Total	$168.68
Tot to date	$1220.24
DISTRICT 4	
Oscar Nelson	2.00
E. M.	1.00
TOTAL	$3.00
Total to date	$29.85
DISTRICT 5	
A Simp?	.25
J Mankie	5.00
Casemer Arnal	1.50
TOTAL	$6.90
Total to date	$10.45
DISTRICT 6	
Bisra Unit	4.10
Wm. Gemidon	2.00
TOTAL	$6.10
Total to date	$155.35
DISTRICT 8	
Edwin Lingberg	1.00
Jos. Ripan	.50
Geo. Smith	2.00
TOTAL	$4.50
Total to date	$3.81
DISTRICT 11	
Geo. Mansitz	2.00
Total to date	$13.00
DISTRICT 12	
H Bennett	2.50
Total to dat	$2.50
DISTRICT 13	
Geo. Brink	5.00
Total to date	$27.85
I. W. O. Branch 1029	2.00
Total to date	$113.64
Wars Club	10.00
L. P. Kosma	.10
Section Sustain-ing Fund	5.00
Sec. 1, Unit 2	2.00
Sec. 1, Unit 12	2.00
Shulman	3.00
Lewis Sec. 1	1.00
Coll. Sec. 2	32.20
Coll. Sec. 5	5.40
Coll. Sec. 1:	
G Shember	.15
A	.05
G	.10
A Villa	.10
N Mellio	.10
J Dublikowsky	.10
N Rudchar	.05
M Pellmerich	.05
J Zanlin	.10
J K	.05
F Sieroski	.05
P Sopie	.05
A Girard	.05
J Darzbonski	.05
W Lewis	.05
J Bezedzinsk	.10
C Zacharco	.05
Zaez	.10
N Zanchuma	.10
A T	.05
C Spanchuk	.10
D	.05
S Kotsubo	.25
B J	.10
J Penick	.05
M G	.05
A Rhauhars	.25
J Sorato	.10
J Surbank	.10
F Schibler	.25
Numbuck	.05
J Alperowitz	.10
E Paras	.05
Feldman	.10
M Parm	.05
V Farman	.10
K Cohen	.10
Elly	.10
A Shaidar	.25
Coll. by Unit 2 Section 5:	
G Nick	.15
Anonymous	.05
J P Kallemicos	.25
E Morak	.10
A T	.10
V E	.20
L O	.15
E E	.05
Ars.	.05
P Hansen	.10
E Miller	.10
Coll. by Unit 16, Sec. 5:	
S Gorevich	.10
F Stern	.10
M Field	.10
A Cofra	.10
M Nelson	.10
Ida Lubin	.10
M Kroll	.25
M Silverstein	.10
L Goldberg	.15
Anonymous	.10
Coll. by Unit 1, Section 5:	
G Johnson	.10
E Samuelson	.10
E Erikson	.50
E Christianson	.15
J Johanson	.15
A Alexson	.10
Selby	.15
Friede. Almost	.10
A N	.10
A N	.10
Sanderson	.10
Coll. by Unit 8, Section 5:	
S Federsel	.05
J Schadlow	.10
I Yoruda	.05
H Hopkison	.05
Anonymous	.05
Anonymous	.05
Anonymous	.05
Anonymous	.05
Anonymous	.05
Anonymous	.05
Coll. by Unit 8, Section 5:	
Monroe	.10
Tolerator	.05
Sympathizer	.05
Anonymous	.05
H Fearisch	.05
Greta Garbo	.02
Mary Pickford	.05
H Ford	.05
J Higgins	.05
L. Jocelyn	1.00
Penn & Hammer	20.54
J B	5.00

Licking His Chops

The Soviet Union is a tempting morsel for Japanese imperialism, as well as for the other imperialist countries. Only the united action of the working masses of the world can smash the war moves against the U.S.S.R. The Daily Worker organizes the American toilers for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China. Save the Daily Worker.

CLOSE THREE KANSAS BANKS

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—The 32-year old Pioneer Trust Company, of Kansas City, and two outlying subsidiaries closed doors yesterday when the affairs of the Pioneer Trust were placed in the hands of the State Banking Department. The three banks carried deposits ranging over $2,500,000.

BOATS JIM-CROW, VILE CONDITIONS

Tells Experiences On Board Ships

NEW YORK.—The food on the Merchants and Marine Transportation Company (coastwise) ships are worse than most of us would believe possible. The food served in the Salon is not fit for pigs to eat. The officers do not say a word, about it though. Frequently, however they will admit that it isn't so hot.

The other day I was passing the Firemen's and Wipers' mess and happened to look in. They had an electric plate on the table, booked up to a light socket, and were cooking food bought ashore.

The forecastles are crowded up in the bows, wit ha large anchor windlass that takes up plenty of room. In the sailors fosele there is a toilet and washroom built into one corner. It is the most unsanitary thing I have ever seen. Yet these are supposed to be new, up to dates hips.

In por tthe sailors are routed out at 5 a. m. to open the side ports, and work on through till late at night. At sea they stand watch and watch (12 hour day).

They carry white quartermasters on these ships and Negro crews on most of them. Some carry a white deck gang. What does this mean to us in general? It means that they are using one crew against the other for their own benefit.

This is what happened on a 21-day relief trip. I took on one of the Merchants and Miners ships as a quartermaster:

For the first few days I took things easy, watching the crew and listening to the things they complained about, which were plenty aboard this Jim-Crow packet. Then I passed out the Marine Worker Voice and the Daily Worker to the crew and started to talk to them along the lines of organization. I spent my evenings in the foosles discussing things with the crew (quartermasters on these Jim Crow ships ser supposed to be "suerior" to the crew.

They told me how they had been fooled by the International Seamen's Union, (reactionary trade union) and by the English National Union of Seamen. But they realized that strong organization would result in better conditions. One of them joined up with the M. W. I. U. right there and the rest promised to join up as soon as they get paid. These ships only pay once a month.

Negro and white seamen should organize into the Marine Workers Industrial Union and struggle together against these conditions.

Gets 10 Subs in 2 Hours in City of Crosby, Minn.

Matt Tomyanovich finds that getting subscriptions to the Daily Worker in Crosby, Minn., the only city in the U. S. where a Communist is mayor, is an easy proposition. He points out that with concentrated effort, subs can be gotten. Part of his letter follows:

"I saw in the Daily Worker in the Workers' Correspondence page how some workers say it is so hard to get subs because the Daily Worker uses big words and that some people can't understand the Daily Worker. We know that the Daily Worker uses different words than the capitalist press. That's what we call Bolshevism. There have to be new words because capitalism and bolshevism are two different things.

"It is not hard to get new subs if the Party members educated themselves and knew how to approach the workers and to explain what the Daily Worker is. It is not only a newspaper—but is to educate the workers.

"I gave a worker a copy about a month ago and when he saw me next time, said he saw more education in the four pages of the Daily Worker than he saw in the last thirty years in the capitalist press. Then he gave me a dollar and said he wanted to subscribe for the weekly issue.

"To get ten subs, it took me two hours of active work. If every Party member did this active work of a bolshevik, it would take us about two hours to get 25,000 subscriptions."

A WORKERS & FARMERS GOVT. WILL DO THE TRICK

DETROIT, Mich. — Nowhere is the truth being told or published. Will you do it?

Down at the foot of West Grand Blvd., is a Hoover Camp. Next to it the dog pound, then the city garbage plant. This garbage is not fit for pigs, for it is in the worst kind of decayed condition. Yet when I went down there last week I found them washing off some pigs feet in some tin cans, and some skin that still had a little meat clinging to it, that they had salvaged from the garbage dump. The meat was awful looking stuff. Never in my life had I seen anything like it and these men were eating it, while the city was feeding the dogs real meat. It would be more humane to let the men eat the dogs.

I asked why they did not go to Fisher Lodge. They said a man has to reside here two years first, then he has to get a taxpayer who has his taxes all paid to swear to his two years' residence, and they know no one who has his taxes all paid. So it is garbage or starve. The week before, two got to fighting over some "choice morsels" that had just arrived in a garbage wagon, when one man fell off and broke his leg.

I am not a Communist and never did I think people here would ever be fighting over garbage. What is ever going to become of this country?

—A Sympothier.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."

LENIN.

Mishawaka Hunger March Delegate Blocks Plot to Stifle Struggle

Workers Spurn Boss Leader and Turn to Newly Formed Unemployed Council

By PAUL STEELE

MISHAWAKA, Ind.—An attempt to start a bosses' "Self Help" Council here, based on the one in Seattle, Wash., was halted by John King, only Hunger March delegate from South Bend-Mishawaka. King took about the new Unemployed Council here. The chairman then hastily adjourned the meeting, which broke up with the workers saying that they would join the fighting council when it was organized.

There has been quite an agitation in the neighboring city of South Bend over the "basket plan" which the bosses have tried to force over, which denies the right of choosing groceries, and is also a huge cut in quality and quantity. The National Unemployed Council has led the fight to halt this plan, but this fight has constantly been sabotaged by the

Make Fake Promise

To get the workers to come to the new "self help" meeting, the bosses printed on their expensively printed leaflets, "Are you for the basket plan? Come to our meeting!" This appeal naturally brought the most militant workers, 500 of them, to this meeting, which was held in the largest and most expensive hall in Mishawaka.

The meeting opened with the chairman showing an article in Colliers dealing with the "Self Help" Councils in Seattle, and explained that he wished to start one in Mishawaka. As to who was back of it, it wasn't hard to find out. Township Trustee Eberhart, in charge of poor relief, sat in the very front row.

The speaker admitted that they would have the backing of large concerns as the ones in South Bend, had. They would, he said, have free milk and groceries in their self-help commissaries, free gasoline for their trucks, e tc., free dental and medical and medical work, etc. He boasted that this would all be paid for by large concerns who were sympathetic with their ideals.

Begging Committees

Then Knudson of the South Bend W.R.A. spoke and gave the rules, begging committees (which he tried to gloss over) no free speech, no political views, no "plots against the government," no woman officers (but women could work on begging committees), etc.

Then Sweeny of the A.F.L. lauded the plan. Then he introduced an official of the International Hodcarriers Union from Chicago who gave a demagogic talk that "we must organize . . . for better conditions . . . we must protect our flag and country," etc. During this talk, he was constantly interrupted by angry workers who wanted to know if this would be a begging outfit.

After he had finished the speech, John King arose and began to speak, "I am the only official delegate from Mishawaka to the National Hunger March to Washington," he began, "and I have here a certificate certifying this fact, which gives me the right to organize unemployed workers in my yicinity. I want the floor for 10 minutes, can I have it?"

The chairman began, "You must ask the Board of Officers in advance if you wish to speak." At this, workers all over began to shout, "Let him speak."

Then John King arose and walked over to the platform, took off his coat, and began, "We are forming an unemployed Council. All of you who believe in fighting instead of begging from each other are invited to attend!"

Then he stepped off and the chairman who was by now panic stricken, hastily adjourned the meeting, with no motion made, seconded, or voted for adjourning. Although he had urged them to sign up, no one did. Many workers said they would attend the Unemployed Council meeting, and the meeting broke up with the workers jeering and laughing at the way John King had made a monkey of the "Mutual Aid Council," their backers, and their carefully laid plans. So bewildered was the chairman, that he even forgot to take up the collection which was previously announced

I. W. W. Misleader Exposed in Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—To fight the growing Unemployed Councils in Duluth, the I.W.W. leadership is making every effort to divide the unemployed workers.

They called an open forum on the subject: "United we eat, divided we don't!" In the speech, F. W. Thompson, talked a lot about a "world movement" but made no proposals for the workers of Duluth. In an underhanded way he advocated the raiding of food stores for the immediate needs of the unemployed.

When a representative of the Unemployed Council asked for the floor to propose that if Thompson really meant what he said "United we eat, divided we don't" he should rally the workers for a united relief march on the city and state, Thompson at first tried to refuse him the floor, but when he finally secured it and made an appeal for unity, Thompson replied that he wouldn't prevent anyone joining it but that he would not support nor participate in such a thing.

FISHERMEN ORGANIZE; WIN THEIR DEMANDS

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—The Devil (octopus) fishermen of this place, who catch and sell these fish to the Japanese fish buyers in Seattle have been in the same fix as the workers and poor farmers. The prices kept going down right along until they were receiving less than two cents a pound with a limit by one ocmpany to 100 lbs. a week to each man, which would not buy food, let alone replace their gear when it wore out for this kind of fishing. Strange as it may seem to those workers that say the workers won't stick together, those fishermen got together, sent word to the fish buyers that hereafter their price of devil fish would be five cents a pound, the buyer to pay the freight and state tax instead of deducting it out of the fishermen's checks. Of course it took a little time to get results, but when they all stuck together, letters began to arrive for them to send fish at their association prices.

Now this goes to show that if eight or ten fishermen can force their demands, that there is no good reason why the halibut fishermen and the salmon fishermen on this coast should sell their fish for as low a price as 4 cents and 2 cents a pound, as they did at times in the last season. Let us hope that the halibut and salmon fishermen may see this letter and take a lesson from what a few fishermen can do by showing the bosses 100 per cent solidarity and get something for their product instead of having to stand off some oil company for enough gas to go home on when the season is over.

This county has always been backward in organizing in any way (except the bosses, they are well organized). But in the last month or so there has been an Unemployed Council organized. But we will leave it to the Council to tell the Daily Worker what they have accomplished.

A Friend of the D. W.

ASKS MILITIA TO HELP ROB PENN. FARMERS

READING, Pa.—Sheriff Gwinner and Lawyer Achey, who were forced to knock down the farm of John Hanzel of Erwinna, Pa., for the ridiculous sum of $1.18 because of the militant demonstration of more than 300 farmers of Bucks and surrounding counties, are trying to establish a legal precedent for the interference of the state milita in the future stoppages of forced sales which the Pennsylvania Farmers' Protective Association will surly carry through.

Gwinner has filed charges of "duress, coercion, intimidation and threats of bodily harm" made on him during the sale. A Philadelphia paper carries the following report of the sale;

"Three hundred men answered the call and decided that all bidding would be left in the hands of a committee of three. When Achey tried to bid, the irate farmers jostled the sheriff and his party, took command of the sale, and forced the sheriff to dispose of Hanzel's goods to the bidding committee. Horses and cows sold for a nickel each, all of the property bringing $1.18.

"The sheriff was paid, a receipt demanded, and immediately the goods returned to Hanzel under a 99 year lease for a consideration of $1.

The matter will shortly come up before Judge Keller who has already shown his class leanings by refusing Lem Harris, one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania association and national secretary of the Farmers Relief Conference which took place in Washington last month, the right to argue for the farmers. Harris stated that Attorney Levinson of the International Labor Defense of Philadelphia will defend the farmers. He also said that at future sales the farmers would continue the organized, militant tactics which they demonstrated at the Hanzel sale.

Sheriff Gwinner has indicated that he will ask Governor Pinchot, the arch enemy of the workers who has used his militia to murder striking miners, to send as many state troopers into the county as necessary to prevent a repitition of the Hanzel affair.

More and more the struggles on the countryside are proving to the farmers that the common enemies of the workers and farmers are the big bankers and their servants, the courts and the armed forces of the capitalist state.

Chicago Workers Join in Fight on Jim-Crow Police Terror Drive

CHICAGO, Ill.—Around 150 Negro and white workers attended the meeting at 526 W. Division Street under auspices of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to protest the jim-crow terror directed against the solidarity of Negro and white workers, in the 42nd ward.

Detective squads and police are attempting to terrorize these workers, seen walking together on the street, stopping them for questioning and abusing them with vile language.

The speech of Wills, Negro workers' candidate of the 42nd ward, was followed by discussion during which the workers told of the brutality and abuse heaped upon them by the police.

Two protest telegrams were than unanimously adopted and sent to the local police officials. A delegation of six workers was elected to see Alderman Crovedeman and to demand that the terror be discontinued.

The Daily Worker is your fighting paper. Contribute and collect to keep it alive.

"To Win Our Battles, We Must Save 'Daily'" — Phila. District

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia District of the Communist Party has issued a stirring plea for action in the campaign to raise $35,000 to save the Daily Worker from suspension. The queta for the Philadelphia district is $2,500 and so far it has raised less than 4 per cent of this. The appeal reads:

"In the past year our district has witnessed many struggles of great importance.

"We remember May 1, when in Philadelphia the police attacked the workers who attempted to demonstrate, clubbing and blackjacking the women and children.

"Do you remember the Orphan-Jones frame-up in Baltimore and our own Willie Brown case in Philadelphia?

Attacks on Hunger March.

"There is still a vivid recollection in your minds of the events that took place recently in Wilmington and Washington in connection with the National Hunger March.

"Police clubs and jail sentences are the answer to the demands of the unemployed for unemployment insurance.

"The Daily Worker in all these struggles came forward uncompromisingly, defending the interests of the workers, exposing the frame-ups and maneuvers of the bosses.

"At present the boss press gives wide publicity to the fake Commissary Relief System, proposed by the great humanitarian, Mr. Pinchot, which cuts relief to six cents per day for the unemployed.

"Daily" Fights Fake Relief.

"The Daily Worker and the Communist Party stand opposed to this fake relief system and demand the enactment of an unemployment insurance bill by the state, which will be presented to the legislature on March 1 by the State Hunger March now being organized by the Unemployed Councils.

In order to be victorious in these struggles, we must save the Daily Worker, as an indispensable weapon against the attacks of the ruling class of this district, as well as of the whole country."

Frisco Workers Fight Attacks on Jobless; Win Eviction Cases

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The Blank eviction case was terminated this week with a complete victory for the International Labor Defense. All the remaining cases were dismissed.

Feingold was the only one who had been tried and the I. L. D. is now appealing the 100 days sentence handed to him by Judge Fritz.

Jack Robinson is the defendant in the Charities trial, is going to appear before the courts on February 2nd at 2 p. m., Judge Fritz's department. All workers are requested to fill the courtroom and emphasize the demand of the unemployed workers of San Francisco against further railroading of their fellow workers.

SUPERIOR OPEN FORUMS BEGIN

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The Open Forum is now to be held regularly every Sunday, 2 p. m. at the Workers Center, 1303 North 5th St. The first Communist mayor, Nygard of Crosby, Minn., and Harold Olmstead are some of the speakers scheduled for the forum.

Fight Ban on Inter-Racial Dance in Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25. — Tom Mooney Hall, where an inter-racial dance was to be held last Saturday night, was condemned by the city authorities as "unsafe" a few hours before white and Negro workers began gathering at the hall. The "condemnation" was not extended to the garage in the cellar of the building, or to an apartment above the hall. Large forces of police were on hand to keep the workers from entering the hall.

That the purpose of the condemnation is to prevent white and Negro workers from fraternizing together, is admitted in the following statement in a news story in the Baltimore Sun of January 22:

"Sponsors of mixed-color dances in Baltimore are facing lean days. They select a hall for an affair, municipal officials condemn the premises as unsafe, and the police see that the condemnation order is obeyed."

The I. L. D. announced it would fight the condemnation order in the courts and through mobilizing the white and Negro toilers for a tremendous protest campaign.

FARMERS OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY PREPARE FOR ACTION

By J. LANKY

Some months ago the smal' and middle farmers living near the village of Norma, N. J., decided that the time had come fo ra new form of farm organization. The prices of vegetables, eggs and fruit did not even cover the cost of production, because of the robbery of the commission merchants.

At the first meeting, a struggle arose between the kulak element (rich farmers), who were accustomed to run every farm organization in the past, and the small and middle farmers, who were disgusted with the class collaborating, vacillating old leadership. These later fought off the kulak attacks and organized the New Jersey Farmers Protective Association, with demands for no gas tax, no sheriff sales, and a moratorium on farm debts "until the end of the depression."

A resolution was passed that no one could hold office in the organization who did not receive his entire income from the farm. This was fought by the kulaks, but nevertheless went thru, with class lines sharply drawn.

A small farmer, a former railroad shopman, who had been blacklitzed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was elected president of the association.

The N. J. F. P. A. voted support of the program of the Farmers' National Relief Conference and was represented at the conference by three delegates.

An attempt to organize the Italian farmers in the nearby villages of Rosenbyn faler because of the mistake by the organizing committee in dealing with the village "leaders," who turned out to be rich farmers, and who took advantages of the language difficulty to sabotage the meeting. The farmers of the N. J. F. P. A. plan to go back to Rosenbyn and make another attempt, with Italian workers from Vineland as their main link with the Italian farmers

The N. J. F. P. A. is now engaged in a camaign to organize the tomato growers against the canneries. The main demand is for collective contracts. At the first meeting of the campaign, over 100 farmers attended, and ,8 new members signed up at $1 a year dues. The total membership is ow 83.

Figures were presented showing that the average cost of producing a ton of tomatoes is $24, but the average price received is $17.

No Real Surplus

Among the expressions used at the meeting were: "Campbell's say they got their warehouses full of canned tomatoes they can't sell. They call it a surplus and use it as an excuse to rob us of our works. There is no real surplus. They ought to give the tomatoes in storage to the hungry unemployed. Campbell's has made more tha neneugh profit."

"The Russian workers and farmers showed us what you can do by organizing. They are building and going forward, while we go backward."

The last quotation came from a "conservative" Anglo Saxon farmer, who, though still full of illusions, instinctively turns to the Soviet Union for a way out.

These are some indications that the Southern New Jersey farmers are preparing to swing into mass action.

KNOW THE ENEMY, FIGHT THE BOSS! SAYS U. S. SOLDIER

Describes Misery of Army Life; Brutality Hunger and Low Pay

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 29.—On this island here we have just as much misery as the sixteen million unemployed all over the country. They tell us that when we join the army that we are going to be educated and built up to be respectable citizens of our great America. But I am going to give my personal opinion about the statements they are handing out to our fellow men after they sign up for three years of suffering.

First of all they give us uniforms and a rusty rifle. Then you've got to work all day and night for at least a week before you get that article clean, and if you don't get that rifle clean just as they want it, then you get the following punishment: (1) Kitchen police. Now, you say, what do I mean by kitchen police? In plain English—dishwasher, floor scrubber, etc. Now, fellow-workers, if you can stand this punishment for a week at an average of 16 hours a day, then you cannot call yourself a human being. If you happen to break the rules of the bosses, then you are sent down the road for six months. After you are out of the prison, you go back to active duty dressed up as a prisoner in overalls, and then the fun begins. In the morning you sweep and scrub the floor and the toilet. Next you go marching down to the good old stable and there you sweep and scrub. After comes the mules' grooming. By the time that's over it is dinner time, and let me tell you the meals are not so hot. After dinner you go out and learn how to defend yourself against your supposed to be enemy, and most of the soldiers don't know who is this supposed to be enemy.

I tell you who it is—our father, mother, brother and sister. Now I want you fellow-workers to think it over whether I am right or not. Yes, think of it. Now, I haven't said much about myself, as you know I am a non-commissioned officer in the so-called U. S. Army and I have some or just as much privilege as a cop has in the city. So I am used as a weapon by the boss class. But in spite of the fact that I am an officer—that don't mean that I have to treat my fellowmen as an enemy. Now, you take the soldiers of the army, they are unemployed, or rather employed by forced labor. Now you would say that they are getting paid. It is true they are supposed to draw $21 a month. The bosses have a check system, by which they are robbing the soldiers of their pay. I am going to give you in detail just how the bosses are robbing us soldiers.

First of all $7 worth of this check goes for the cutting or fitting of a suit. Second, you must at least have your suit cleaned twice a month, and that will cost $3. Then you have to have your shoes repaired, and that costs $3. Now comes the cleaning material, and that costs $4. Then your haircut that costs $1. Then there's the laundry cost of $1.75. So here you have the total amount that the soldiers don't get, $19.75. On payday they have one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) left for cigarettes and recreation.

Well, there's not enough smokes for the month and no recreation whatever; so there's nothing else to do but play cards and go to sleep. So you see just how the bosses are keeping that black veil over the eyes of these unemployed soldiers. But don't forget, fellow-workers, that today the soldiers are doing just what the working-class does—that is, organizing against the same boss, and I urge the soldiers of the U. S. Army that each and every one of you know your enemy when the time comes and that time is just around the corner.

Joe Rosich Hearing Set for February 7

DULUTH, Minn.—The case of Joe Rosich, 63 year old unemployed worker being held for deportation to Jugo-Slavia, has been postponed until Feb. 7. The case will be tried before Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordby. Workers and workers' organizations are urged to send resolutions and letters protesting against the deportation to Mr. Klegg, immigration inspector, Duluth, Minn.; William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor and to Judge Nordby, Duluth, Minn.

FLA. WORKERS FIGHT TERROR

Lopez Sentenced to Serve on Chain-Gang

TAMPA Fla., Jan. 27.—Twenty-six days on the chain-gang for "being a Communist and found in Tampa" was handed out to Armando Lopez, militant worker here. A writ of habeas corpus to secure his release pending appeal of the case, similar to that of Homer Barton, will be filed in his behalf by Attorney E. L. Bryan, retained by the International Labor Defense.

The workers raised $5,000 property bond to bail him out pending the appeal. This was refused by the authorities.

Homer Barton is still held by immigration authorities, without charge, although he is an American citizen. County Solicitor Givens has announced that if the immigration officers release Barton, he will see to it that the state re-arrests him immediately, on whatever trumped-up charge they can think up.

Cesario Alvarez, who was driven insane on the chain-gang last year while serving out a three-year sentence for his connection with the strike of the Tampa Tobacco Workers in 1931, has been deported to Spain, it was discovered here three days after this occurred. He had been transferred to the State Insane Asylum at Chattanoochie, and was taken out secretly, shipped to New York and so to Spain, without informing either his relatives or the International Labor Defense, his legal representatives.

Panchito Valdez, a Negro, 71 years old, the president of the Tampa Labor Temple, which is controlled by the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union, is still held on charges of "being a Communist." Two other workers are also held.

Workers and workers' organizations all over the country must immediately join in mass protest against the terror against the workers in Tampa, sending wires and resolutions of protest to Chief of Police Logan, of Tampa, and to Governor Dave Sholtz, at Tallahassee.

LEGION HEAD HITS FOREIGN-BORN

Ignores Bonus; Makes Attack on USSR

NEW YORK.—In a speech in which he attacked the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, urged the deportation of militant foreign-born workers and demanded rigid immigration restrictions.

Johnson's speech was made at the Brooklyn Elks Club before a gathering of Brooklyn businessmen and politicians, where he spoke only for the corrupt, boss-owned leaders of the Legion and not for the rank and file which includes many foreign-born veterans.

Not once did he mention the burning issue of immediate payment of the bonus and the proposed cuts in disability allowances.

* * *

Vet Squad Continues Tour.

CLEVELAND. (By Mail).—A spirited mass meeting of veterans was held here to hear the message of the nine members of the Kansas City contingent of the last bonus march, who are touring the country as an organizing squad, rallying the ex-servicemen in a united front struggle for the bonus, against cuts in disability allowances and for local relief for the unemployed vets.

The vets contributed generously to finance the tour, and funds were also donated by the Lithuanian Benefit Society, the Women's Council, the Scandinavian Workers Club, the Hungarian Workers and the Unemployed Councils. Food also was contributed to send the squad on its way. The nine vets have already held successful meetings in Stamford, Conn., and in various towns of New York state.

LONGCOVE I.L.D. MEETING

LONG COVE, Maine, Jan. 29.—The local branch of the International Labor Defense had its Scottsboro-Mooney meeting on Saturday, January 21st, with 32 people attending, which is considered quiet good for this small granite town.

The main speaker was Anna Block, of Boston. Emo Stein and Bertha Leppanen reported on the district convention of the I. L. D. to which they were delegates.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

FARMERS FORMING ORGANIZATIONS UNDER OWN CONTROL

Misleaders of Farmers Plan Step to Reduce the Farmers to Feudal Serfs

OMAHA, Neb.—Little did the capitalists and their bankers and politicians realize the discontent that was to follow from the farm conference in Washington, D. C. Returning delegations, almost to a man, came back convinced that nothing good could come to the farmer from the Hoover-Roosevelt Government.

What concrete proof have we for this? Answer—mass demonstrations against evictions and foreclosecures are becoming more numerous every day. The second week, after the return of the delegations, a group of 300 farmers stopped the eviction of a farm widow in Nebraska. On Jan. 4 at Le Mars, Ia., 500 or more farmers blocked a foreclosure and threatened to recover farm machinery which had been seized for debts in other cases. On Jan. 7 there was another gathering in the same vicinity for the same purpose. The latter meeting doubled the first one in attendance.

These farmers made it plain that they were not acting unde rthe leadership of such organizations as the Farmers Holiday Association nor the Farmers Union. It is encouraging to see how rapidly some farmers are discovering the dishonesty of the leadership of those organizations.

Fearing general mass action, these leaderships, as well as government officials, are calling conventions and meetings to put forth a plan that threatens to make a serf out of every farmer in the United States. This plan calls for a suspension of court action on all farmers' affairs, for a period of from five to seven months. That means that when the 1933 harvest commences, the open season for evictions and foreclosures will also start. Are the farmers going to let themselves be led into a new feudal system? Already plans are under way to introduce such a law in the state of Iowa. The misleaders of the Nebraska section of the Farmers Union opened a convention in Omaha this week to uphold such a law. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a speech at Lincoln, Neb., openly advocated a national law to force such procedure.

The farmers should constantly be on their guard against the traitors who have cleverly worked their way into the leadership of those organizations. Suspensions of foreclosures and evictions are all right but when they are screens for robbery and slave-driving, they should be exposed and torn down.

A Worker Correspondent.

WIS. FARMERS SUPPORT COMMUNISTS FOR LEAD

COLBY, Wis.—At a forced sale near here, which we were not yet strong enough to prevent, the delegates to the farmers National Relief Conference at Washington, spoke on the Hunger March and the Farm Conference explained some of the work of the Unemployed Councils, and explained to the farmers the facts about the recent Alabama share croppers struggles and the murder of several of the croppers while resisting confiscation of their property. Telegrams of protest were sent to the governor of Alabama, and to Sheriff Kyle Young of Talapoosa County in the name of the Farm Holiday Association of three counties.

—J. H.

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE FORMS NEW BRANCHES

NUNICE, Mich.—Although we are not actually starving, being farmers, the taxes, rents and mortgage interest are piling up relentlessly. Most farmers are aware that we cannot expect to meet our obligations under existing conditions.

Our township is broke and is not the only one in Muskegon County. Red Cross flour is still available.

A couple of branches of the United Farmers' League have been formed. We have not many members but have already experienced the militancy of these in a few cases where farmers were hard pressed by their creditors. More and more farmers will visualize the benefit of a new system of society as their poverty increases.

—F. G.

Farmers Hear of Workers' Struggles; Hit James Murder

FREDERICK, S. D.—Most of the Farm Conference delegates from North Dakota, northern South Dakota, Montana and West, returned to Savo Hall here Dec. 20 and held a very interesting meeting. Several delegates gave talks that made an impression on the farmers gathered here.

They told of the soup received in the soup line in Clinton, Iowa, which we farmers found interesting because most of us know nothing of such things. The soup was reported better when the delegates came back through from Washington.

They also told of the Hoovervilles and factories standing idle, of foodstuffs rotting on farms and the need of food in cities. Several township meetings have been held and committees of action elected in Brown County, and at least one township in Dickey County, N. D.

A county-wide Farm Holiday meeting was held in Aberdeen Jan. 11. A fair-sized crowd was present and listened with interest to talks given by the secretary of the county association and E. Bert, editor of "The Producer's News," official paper of the United Farmers League. Mr. Charles Taylor, chief of the Executive Council of the United Farmers' League, showed the need of united action and told of state conferences to be held in Montana, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa.

Several resolutions were passed, also a protest against the murder of Cliff James, the Negro share-cropper in Alabama, was sent. Protests were also sent from some of the townships. Offices were donated for use in Aberdeen by a sympathizer.

Now I wish to make a criticism. So many Communists and also near Communists will resort to calling those with opposing views such things as "dumb, numbskulls, fools and dumbheads." This antagonizes one and it might be one that would otherwise become interested. Even though everyone does not agree with everyone else, that does not mean that the others are not intelligent. Let's have no name calling when there is so much good sound argument. Leave that to the other fellow.

Also I was glad to read the objection to so much profanity in the stories. We all know such things are used, but we hear plenty in our daily lives and it adds nothing to the story; in fact I am also one that feels that it cheapens it.

Mrs. E. M. M.

Editor's Note: The farmers' paper, "The Producers News," mentioned in this letter, should be read by all farmers. The subscription price is 50 cents for three months and can be obtained from Plentywood, Montana.

WORCOR CALENDAR

Tues., Jan. 31—Forced labor and relief jobs.
Wed., Feb. 1—
Thurs., Feb. 2—Steel and metal.
Fri., Feb. 3—Food.
Mon., Feb. 6—Vets and soldiers.
Tuesday, Feb. 7—Exposing misleaders.
Your letter must arrive three days in advance of publication. Address it to Worker Correspondence. Order an extra bundle for special distribution when sending your letter.
District D. W. agents, organize special distribution at selected places.

HOMELESS YOUTH---REFUSE TO STARVE!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

into **army camps, labor camps**, etc., for the purpose of **teaching you to fight**—to use you **against the workers fighting for bread. They want to use you against your fathers and mothers** who fight for milk for the children. They want to prepare you for another **murderous war, in which the workers will bleed,** but the **bosses' profits will increase.** They propose to put you into the army, to make you ready for the war they are hatching against the Soviet Union.

HOMELESS YOUTH: ARE YOU READY TO BLEED FOR THE BOSSES WHO NOW LET YOU STARVE? ARE YOU READY TO SHOOT DWN YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS, WHOSE HOME YOU HAD TO LEAVE BECAUSE OF HUNGER? THE ANSWER IS CLEAR: IT MUST BE A MIGHTY NO!

Then what is to be done?

Wherever you are, **stay and fight.** The Young Communist League has **issued a call for the unity of the working class youth in a fight for bread and shelter.** The bosses give you no jobs, they deny you relief. **Banded together, millions strong, you can compel them to give you food and shelter.** The Unemployed Councils everywhere have forced the relief organizations to grant relief, they have stopped evictions. YOU CAN DO THE SAME.

The UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS OF U. S. A. call upon you to unite and put up a fight. In this fight you have the full support of the fighting Councils of the Unemployed throughout the country. **Get together. Discuss your demands. Put forward your leaders. Let the bosses know that you want none of their Salvation Army, military camp and army stuff.**

You demand FOOD AND SHELTER.

Singly you can be defeated—UNITED, YOU ARE A POWER. Backed up by the Unemployed Councils, as the young fighters of the working class, you are a force to be reckoned with.

The UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS and the Young Communist League call you to regional conferences in **Sacramento, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, on FEBRUARY 15,** for the four sections of the country, to discuss the needs and demands of the youth—and to decide ACTION. Young Communists, homeless youth themselves, are out on the road, in the jungles, Hoovervilles, Roosevelturgs and flophouses, raising the question with the homeless young workers. They are in the YWCAs, talking to the girls.

HOMELESS BOYS: **Get in touch with the Unemployed Council wherever you are.** Direct the other boys to the place. Become an **organizer** for the conferences.

HOMELESS GIRLS: Do the same. Become an **organizer** among the tens of thousands of of working class girls, who are thrown out of their homes because of hunger.

BOYS OUT ON THE ROAD: Get among the homeless youth in distant sections. Tell them the WORKING CLASS BOYS AND GIRLS ARE GETTING TOGETHER TO FIGHT FOR BREAD AND SHELTER. TELL THEM THAT A GOVERNMENT THAT CAN SPEND BILLIONS AND RECRUIT YOU FOR WAR, MUST CARE FOR THE WORKING CLASS AND THEIR CHILDREN. TELL THEM THAT A GOVERNMENT THAT GIVES BILLIONS TO THE BANKS AND RAILROADS, CAN FIND FUNDS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WORKING CLASS. THIS WE CAN FORCE THEM TO DO IF WE GET TOGETHER.

Make the conferences in **Sacramento, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh on February 15 MASS CONFERENCES.** Discuss with the boys and girls what they should demand. We propose:

1—**$1 per day for every homeless youth, to be raised on a local and national scale.**
2—**State, city and federal buildings—armories, public auditoriums, etc.—be used for shelter for unemployed youth. These shelters to be managed by committees of the youth.**
3—**Abolition of all vagrancy and anti-hitch hike laws.**
4—**State and federal unemployment insurance to be paid by the government and employers.**

Form COMMITTEES OF ACTION in the jungles, flophouses, on every box car, to fight for immediate relief, food, clothes, medical attention and shelter.

UNEMPLOYED YOUNG WORKERS: Stay in your cities and fight for relief. Organize committees of action in the neighborhoods, pool rooms, clubs and flophouses. Carry on a fight with the Unemployed Councils, for relief.

ALL THE WORKERS MUST UNITE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER—NEGRO AND WHITE, YOUNG AND OLD. NOW IS THE TIME WHEN UNITY IS MOST NEEDED.

On to Sacramento, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh on February 15—there to decide on ACTION!

Electricity Melts Moscow Snow

Photo shows how Moscow streets are cleared with an electric snow-melter.

New Steel Wage Cut Is Decision of Wall St. Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

for renewed demands for increased relief for jobless steel workers by the Unemployed Councils. According to reports, Taylor himself is in favor of omitting the dividend entirely at this time.

Detroit Strike Makes Them Nervous.

There is no doubt that the militant strike of automobile body workers in Detroit, led by the Auto Workers Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, as is the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and the solidarity of the unemployed with the strikers, a feature of the Detroit strike and other recent struggles, is of great influence in making the trust heads uncertain of the results of a new wage cut at this itme.

Fear Unity of Workers.

Hence the maneuvering around the question of the preferred stock dividend which is obtained by the most inhuman robbery of steel workers and some of the important facts of which have already been exposed in the Daily Worker, the Steel and Metal Workers, official publication of the SMWIU, and their local New York paper, the Metal Worker.

The Responsible Robbers.

The Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation consists of the following members of the Wall Street band of pirates. (These are the men-multi-millionaires and billionaires, and the most powerful finance capitalists in the world, who are chiefly responsible for the coming wage cut and for the poverty, destitution and mass hunger among steel workers, and all other American workers for that matter):

J. P. Morgan, Chairman; George F. Baker; Myron C. Taylor; Thomas Lamont; Joseph A. Farrell; Nathan L. Miller; Walter S. Gifford; Junius S. Morgan, Jr.; William P. Filbert; David F. Houston; Percival Roberts, Jr.; Sawell L. Avery; Eugene J. Buffington.

Cut Confirmed By Wall Street.

The Journal of Commerce said in its "Business Outlook" column on Jan. 28: "The United States Steel Corporation is expected to reduce or omit dividends units preferred stock next Tuesday and this action will be followed by a third wage reduction and probably a writing down of its plant account."

This will be the first time that the regular dividend has been omitted or changed for 31 years.

Huge Dividends — Starvation Wages

The U. S. Steel Corp. in October declared its regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock of $1.75 ($7 annually) and at the same time issued a statement showing a loss for the third quarter of the year of $20,871,709 following a half-yearly loss of $33,670,722.

A three-quarter-year loss of over $50 million, a part-time schedule of one to ten days per month for three quarters of its employees, with starvation wages—already twice cut—being paid in cheap groceries in many steel towns, and at the same time a steady payment of $7 a share to its preferred stock-holders aggregating $25,219,677 leaves in a state of angry amazement the steel worker who tries to pay his month's rent (providing he has not been evicted).

$4,000,000,000 in 30 Years.

In 30 years and 8 months ending December 31, 1931, the U. S. Steel Corp. had left over, after costs, expenses and total payroll, the stupendous sum of $4,007,537,269. The meaning of this sum can be better appreciated when contrasted with the total payroll which was $8,660,845,257. In other words, for every dollar paid out to its employees $100,000 a year men included the company "made" the tidy percentage of 46 cents.

$1,000,000,000 "Velvet" in Plant Alone.

Starting with a plant, inventoried by the U. S. Commissioner of Corporations at $682,000,000, the company has built up with these profits a plant, carried on the books now at a net figure of $1,683,982,093. This figure which is $1,001,982,093 greater than the original value is the net sum after being written down by reserve funds aggregating $757,972,056, by a writing down of $25,000,000 paid-in surplus, and by a complete wiping out of the entire original issue of watered common stock to the tune of $308,302,500.

Huge Reserves.

Besides building up a plant two and a half times the original value the company had, on December 31, 1931, cash and other current assets of over one-half billion dollars and close to another hundred million in other assets. It owed to outsiders, all around, less than 85 million dollars. Its Undivided Profits surplus is 422 million dollars and its real surplus close to 800 million dollars.

Intensive Robbery of Workers.

It employed an average, during its 31 years' existence, of 209,402 people per year. For every week during this long period of time each and every employee contributed to the wealth of the company the sum of $11.67. Every year every employee contributed $617.35. For the life of the corporation each employee's contribution to the company's wealth was $19,138.00. The contribution of each worker is actually greater because these figures are based upon a computation of the total payroll, which includes the high salaried employees.

On the average capital investment, according to the company claims of $885,661,067, the profits of the company aggregating $4,007,537,269, amounted to 452½ per cent or a 31-year average profit of 14 3-5 per cent. And, according to the figures of the U. S. Commissioner of Corporations, whose inventory showed an inflated valuation of the original plant of 135 million dollars, the aggregate profits mount to 534 per cent or an annual 31-year average of over 17 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that this profit is after a net expenditure of $2,383,221,712 for "replacements" of plant, depreciation, depletion, etc.

Brutal Treatment of Workers.

The steel trust always has been brutal in its treatment of workers. It is necessary to stress this fact to show that the basis for its well-known generosity to the security holders is the ruthless robbery and oppression of workers. The company has been generous to the stockholders and to J. P. Morgan. At the same time it maintains the most efficient spy, private police and thug system in the U. S.

Fabulous Dividends.

The total paid out to the security holders is sufficient to show its liberality to stockholders, an annual 31-year average return of 9½ per cent on the average investment as claimed by the company. If, however, we are to accept the U. S. Commissioner's figures, the percentage rises to eleven and one-fifth percent. This is over a 30-year stretch of "good" times and "bad" times.

Eliminating the Bond interest paid, the total average stockholdings for which the company received any tangible value at all, amounts to $371,798,559 and on this investment the stockholders received $1,934,841,598 or a total of 520 per cent, or a 31-year annual average of 16½ per cent in cash and a further gift of $711,623,500 in common stock, or almost double the original stockholdings in watered stock alone.

Besides coining this golden outpouring out of the workers' blood and sweat, there is left, at the company disposal, enough in surplus to pay off every penny of investment and debt and still have remaining a sum of $196 millions for working capital.

Except for two years, dividends on common stock were paid each year. On preferred there has never been an omission. This steady flow of income operates only for the benefit of the security-holders. The company's treatment of the workers presents a terrifying contrast. Workers are taken on and laid off without regard for their needs.

Huge Labor Turnover.

The net differences, year after year, of the total yearly number of workers employed, run into the tens of thousands. There are years with fluctuations of 30 to 40 thousand. One year it was 49,000 and in one year the net lay-off was 75,000. These are the net differences; the total figures must be much greater. And in 1931, out of a total number employed of 203,674, the number working part-time was 150,055. Today the number is much greater.

Helping the Morgan Banks

The company, besides being kind to the security-holders, can also be kind to individuals—if the individuals are J. P. Morgan or others belonging to his billionaire gang. When the U. S. Steel Corp. was organized, J. P. Morgan et al received $120 million in stock of the company for "services." The stocks hadn't much of a market value at the time, so Mr. Morgan induced the Board of Directors to "convent" for him $150 million of preferred stock he had into Bonds which, of course had a much higher market value.

Spike This Lie.

This is the crew of capitalist robbers which is now planning to omit their usual dividend in cold-blooded preparation for a plea of poverty which they hope will fool steel workers and other workers into accepting the lying tales put out by the officials of the American Federation of Labor like the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and its Musteite wing, as in the Warren strike, to the effect that "the company can't pay."

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."

LENIN.

RELIEF HEAD JAILS WORKERS

Orders Police Attack on Strikers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—Wirt Taylor, Lee Gann and John Clark were arrested yesterday by the Birmingham Red Squad when they entered the Woodlawn relief station to present the demands of the forced-labor victims of the charity organizations for a 50 per cent increase in relief, for a sub-relief station in East Birmingham and against being forced to walk five miles a day to slave for a dollar a day relief in groceries.

Relief Head Calls Police.

The committee was elected by a large delegation of the striking forced-labor victims which under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, marched on the relief station. When the committee of three entered the station to present the demands of the workers, Mrs. Brooks, head of the Woodlawn station, called the police and ordered the arrest of the committee in an attempt to behead the strike.

The International Labor Defense is mobilizing legal and mass defense for the three workers as well as for the ten arrested Friday night in Fairfield. The strikers are more determined than ever to carry on. The I. L. D. is appealing to all workers and intellectuals to rally to the support of the strike, to demand the release of the 13 arrested workers.

STRIKE SPREADS IN ARGENTINA

More Farmers Join Movement

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 29.—The farm strike movement spread further today, when several hundred farmers, assembled at San Antonio de Areco, unanimously endorsed the call issued by delegates to the Argentina Agrarian Federation for a general strike to enforce the demands of the impoverished farmers for relief by the government. The strike is set to begin this Wednesday. Large sections of farmers already have gone on strike, stopping all agricultural work.

The government yesterday tried to head off the strike by promises to extend $2,000,000 to provide seed for the next planting. It also promised "relief action" when Congress reconvenes in May. The farmers rejected these gestures of "relief," and declared their intention to strike until the government meets the demands, which include reduction in taxes, a four-year moratorium on all farm debts and higher prices for farm products.

C. P. OF GERMANY IN STRIKE CALL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

nothing" has already disillusioned large sections of his followers. The tactics pursued by von Schleicher of splitting the Hitler party, have also caused widespread disintegration in the ranks of the National Socialist party, with several of Hitler's chief lieutenants breaking away from their allegiance to him.

GROWING REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS.

The resignation of the von Schleicher Cabinet reflects the developing revolutionary crisis in Germany, the complete failure of Schleicher's policies, supported by the Social Democratic leaders in the reformist Unions, to alleviate the acuteness of class antagonisms in Germany. With the failure of Papen's policy of open and brutal onslaught on the working masses, the role adopted by Schleicher was the application of more skillful and elastic methods, the employment of "social" maneuvers and small concessions calculated to "relieve" the growing class tension, and to steer the German bourgeoisie through the fourth starvation winter of the devastating crisis. Schleicher has failed in this attempt, despite the traitorous support of the Social Democratic leaders, and their "toleration" policy openly advocated by Leipart and other Social Democratic leaders of the reformist unions. The fall of the Schleicher Cabinet was prédicted in the International Press Correspondence of January 12 by Comrade T. Neubauer, a leader of the German Communist Party. In his article Comrade Neubauer pointed out:

"The serious crisis which has overtaken the Schleicher cabinet is in itself the expression of the enormous aggravation of the situation in Germany itself. The first cabinet of the capitalist crisis, headed by Bruening, ruled for 25 months; the second, under Papen's leadership, ruled for five and half months; the third, under Schleicher, is on the verge of collapse after the lapse of two months."

The new cabinet will have as its chief purpose the carrying out of new and more brutal attacks on the working-class. The German working-class, under the leadership of its Communist vanguard, will answer these attacks, as in the past, with increased struggle against the capitalist system, for the revolutionary way out of the crisis of dying capitalism, for the establishment of a Soviet Germany.

RAID JOBLESS MEETING IN ALA. TOWN, ARREST 10

Coal and Iron Bosses Behind Attack

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—Friday night six plain clothes men raided a meeting of unemployed workers held in a private home in Fairfield, Ala., location of the largest plant of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

The dicks broke in without a search warrant, ransacked the house, seizing literature and personal belongings and arresting ten workers. Alice Burke, Alex. Vaughn, Thorpe, Jim Burke, Sokol, Blacketon, Bouthwell, McKenzie, Murphy and Barnett.

Fear Rising Struggles.

The arrested workers are charged with holding a meeting without police permit. The city of Fairfield, dominated by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., has a vicious anti-working-class ordinance, positively forbidding any gathering of workers, even in their homes, without police permission.

The defendants spent Friday night in jail, but were bailed out by workers on Saturday. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., and its tools in the city government are determined to railroad the ten workers to jail as part of their drive to crush the rising struggles of the unemployed and employed workers against starvation. The bosses are especially alarmed at the growing unity being effected between white and Negro workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party and militant mass organizations. This unity is being forged in the process of struggle against starvation and boss terrorism. It is evidenced in the rising thunder of protest both by white and Negro toilers against the vicious chain-gang sentence which was recently rendered against Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro organizer of the Unemployed Council of Atlanta, Ga., and in the support of the struggles of the Negro croppers of Tallapoosa County, Ala., by white croppers and exploited farmers.

Workers Must Demonstrate.

Workers and their organizations throughout the country are urged to protest against the raid and arrest of unemployed workers, and against the vicious anti-working-class ordinance under which these attacks were carried out. Send protests to Judge Gilley, Fairfield, Ala., demanding release of arrested workers, repeal of ordinance, the right of free speech and assemblage for the workers of Fairfield, Ala.

TO HIT PINCHOT PLAN AT MEET

Rally Tonight Against Starvation Scheme

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—A ringing protest against Governor Pinchot's new commissary plan for distributing relief to the unemployed will be voiced at a mass meeting tomorrow (Monday) night, called by the Kensington Unemployed Council at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second St., above Cambria.

Pinchot's new starvation scheme, which has already been put into operation in a number of cities and is about to be extended to Philadelphia, does away with cash relief and instead offers the unemployed food bags costing about 47 cents a week per person. In addition, the unemployed have to go long distances to the commissaries and wait in line for hours.

The protest meeting will organize a united front of the workers of this section, employed and unemployed, against the Pinchot plan (actually the plan of the bankers and capitalists), which cuts down the food allowance about 50 per cent.

Amalgamated Agents Exposed by Workers

Accounts of the strike breaking activities canducted by agents for the Amalgamated Clothing Union leadership, continue to come in to the Daily Worker through correspondence from indignant workers. In Tuesday's issue the Daily carried an account of how these agents were chased out by workers in Hartford, Conn.

This time they were chased out of South River, N. J. Here, Mr. Jake, boss of one of the two Boy's Washable shops in town, having an agreement with the Amalgamated in his pocket, took on the job of "strike leader" for this organization, told the workers that a committee from the Amalgamated would come, and that they should respond to the Amalgamated "strike" call. But the workers rallied behind a member of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union who exposed the move.

The workers here slave for $2, $3 and $4 a week. The Amalgamated wanted to squeeze 50 cents a week dues from the workers, but it didn't work.

I recognize the necessity of the Daily Worker as a mighty weapon in the day-to-day struggles of the working class and wish to contribute to its maintenance.

I contribute $..... to the Daily Worker Fund.

Name .....

Address .....

Wire, air Mail, rush funds to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

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The "Daily Worker" and the Class Battles

TWO events recorded in today's Daily Worker challenges the attention of our entire party:

They are first, the defeat by the strikers and unemployed of the employer-inspired attack upon the Communist leaders of the Detroit auto workers strike, made by the bureaucrats of the Detroit Federation of Labor and Socialist Party leaders. **The Communist leadership of the Auto Workers Union heads the mass struggle of the Detroit workers.**

Second, the Daily Worker today carries confirmation of the plans of the U. S. Steel Corporation **to put over the third wage cut since 1931 under the plea of poverty.**

Mass struggles are coming in the steel industry in which the Communist Party and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League will take a leading part—as in the auto industry.

American workers are moving forward against the capitalist offensive.

It is of the most vital importance that there be no delay in establishing the united front in the steel industry—**in establishing on the very broadest basis the fighting unity of employed and unemployed, of white and Negro, of native and foreign born, of the masses of unorganized workers, of members of the SMIWU, of members of the Amalgamated Association affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.**

The struggle of the auto workers cannot fail to be a great inspiration to the steel workers. In this struggle they see, in a closely related industry, where the workers were almost entirely unorganized as they are in steel, in an industry owned by the biggest capitalists as is steel, **The Communist Party and the revolutionary unions in action.**

Already the treachery of the leaders of the A. F. of L. organizations has shown itself.

This same attempt to split the ranks of the workers for the benefit of the big employers and banks that has been made in Detroit will be made in the steel industry the moment the struggle develops further against wage cuts, starvation, unemployment relief and the hunger program of the steel magnates—as it will.

The campaign of exposure, especially of the Muste wing of the A.A., of the A. F. of L. leadership and the Socialist Party, must at once be made a major issue NOW in the steel industry. The extremely valuable experiences already gained in this respect in the Detroit strike must be given wide circulation among all sections of steel workers.

The closest relations should be set up and maintained between the Auto Workers Union and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union since the resistance to the **third** wage cut (which quite possibly may be carried out on a piecemeal basis at first and give great impetus to local struggle) may very well spread with great rapidity and involve directly tens and even hundreds of thousands of workers in both the steel and auto industries.

The Daily Worker must be made a main weapon in the struggle of the steel workers. It must be spread throughout the steel towns. The Daily Worker is the most important instrument of the Communist Party in guiding and unifying mass struggles like those in the auto industry, in exposing the enemies of the working class, and in stimulating and leading class battles like those that are developing in the steel industry.

Strengthen the central organ of the Communist Party in these class battles.

The Communist Way Out of the Crisis

THE capitalist crisis in the United States is reaching new depths.

Every day brings some new confirmation of this which confounds the various saviors and their schemes for pulling capitalism out of the crisis by its bootstraps.

In spite of the hopes aroused by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation **the week ending Jan. 28 recorded 46 bank failures. In the month of January there were 187 bank failures with total deposits of $123,000,000.**

This huge total sum shows that many of the banks failing were no picayune propositions of countryside capitalists but big institutions. The R.F.C. policy from the very first, and one of the main reasons for its creation, was to save the big banks and other financial institutions—to carry out further the process of shaking down the smaller capitalists.

It is evident now, by the above figures, that the competition for salvation at the hands of the R.F.C. is very keen even among large banking institutions. The scandal aroused by the R.F.C. loan of $90,000,000 to the Chicago bank of General Dawes a few days after he resigned from the R.F.C., and the scandal that is brewing over the recent loan of $80,000,000 to the Bank of America in San Francisco, are evidences of the nature of the competitive struggle to be saved—a struggle which the deepening crisis sharpens swiftly. More and more do the failures and mergers concentrate finance capital in fewer and fewer hands and make more apparent to the masses who the real rulers are.

But the most significant fact in connection with the series of bank failures **is that both in number of and in the amounts stolen by the failures from the depositors, January, 1933, was the worst month since January, 1932.**

In other words, after one whole year of experiment with the whole series of capitalist remedies for bank failures and the crisis itself, **not only has the decline not been halted but it goes on at a faster pace.**

Thousands of workers, professional people, farmers, small business men and other middle class groups have lost their savings or have been ruined in the month of January alone.

No matter what method the capitalist leaders try as a cure for the crisis the result is that the main burden is placed upon the masses of the population.

The continued and progressive impoverishment of the toiling section of the population further restricts the available market and makes more difficult the restoration of "normal conditions."

Capitalism is declining. Every day adds huge numbers of recruits to the gigantic army of working people who are losing or have already lost all faith and hope in capitalism.

More and more the rising mass struggles of employed and unemployed take on an anti-capitalist character. More and more do the struggles of the ruined farmers assume an anti-capitalist character.

It is in these struggles, with the Communist Party already in the forefront in many of them, that the revolutionary way out of the crisis is being carved. As this struggle grows the question of the overthrow of capitalism and its government and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government will become something more than a mere slogan. Today, with the steady deepening of the crisis, as marked by the January bank failures as one example only, the revolutionary way out of the morass of capitalism, the Communist way, comes to have a direct connection with the lives of masses of American workers, white and Negro, with masses of American toiling farmers, Negro and white.

Support the revolutionary program of the Communist Party—support its program of mass organization and struggle against the onslaughts of capitalism and its government upon the toiling masses! Join the revolutionary political party of the working class—the Communist Party!

'Saved from the Chain Gang," Jesse Crawford's Own Story, on Wednesday

JESSE CRAWFORD'S own story of how the International Labor Defense defeated the move to extradite him from Lansing, Mich., to finish out a term on the Georgia chain gang will be published on this page in Wednesday's issue of the Daily Worker.

In simple language, this 19-year-old Negro boy tells the story of his life—the story of thousands of young Negro workers, and many young white workers. The narrative contains vivid descriptions of frame-ups and escapes—once from a moving train while shackled—as well as a stirring account of conditions on the chain gang.

It is to such hellish chain gangs as described by Crawford that Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro organizer of the unemployed, has been sentenced to serve eighteen to twenty years

'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate, Permanent Contacts With the Workers.

"The successful accomplishment of this task (winning the majority of the working class) requires that every Communist Party shall establish, extend and strengthen permanent and intimate contacts with the majority of the workers, wherever workers may be found."—From the 12th Plenum Resolution, E. C. C. I.

DEVELOPING, FOLLOWING UP CONTACTS IN SHOP

ANOTHER case which concerns probably 3,500 workers. For years the workers in this department never worked on a punch time card system. Now the time card system is being established. It is possible to carry through an action in connection with this, through some organization to give leadership to this grievance that exists in that department, and this could be developed to the point where, on a certain day, the workers would refuse to punch the time cards. You remember in the "Strike of the Dredging Fleet," published in the "Daily," where workers started to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and the comrade was able to develop such an agitation that they did not come to work until 7 o'clock in the morning. But this requires organization to a certain extent.

But these small actions are of vital importance. Why? First, because they increase the morale of the workers. Second, they develop a unity among the workers. Third, it gives them a fighting spirit for organization, a feeling that they can actually win something. These small actions, if they are carried forward and won, will be able to win for us many future struggles.

* * *

TAKE, for instance, another action: A five-minute protest against certain conditions that exist inside the mill. How to develop them? Through personal contact, individual agitation, small group meetings or social gatherings. Through the chess clubs, radio clubs, or checker game groups, or some kind of social gatherings, issues can be raised and such actions developed. The workers are ready. The only thing they are looking for is someone to lead them.

There is another thing about developing a personal agitation. This is highly personal and specific. We can utilize such a method inside the mill when one comrade immediately seizes on a certain grievance. For instance, the time cards, or the mistreatment of a worker. Write out 10 copies on onion-skin paper, just what that grievance is and have on the bottom, "Please pass it on to the next fellow worker." This would go around the department, in this manner developing an ideological unity on a certain grievance, a desire for action. In this way a number of workers can be involved tho the results might not be accomplished immediately.

* * *

JUST a few more words on our section work. In the last couple of months, at least, it has been characterized by more serious and determined and more organized and concentrated effort to make a change. But far from enough. We have a plan of work on the question of financial support, on the question of assignments, the distribution of forces, on the question of unemployment, on the development of inside actions, the development of contacts, the question of the paper, keeping discipline inside the units. The Section Committee has already reviewed this plan of work. It has been discussed inside the unit. However, to a great extent this plan has not been carried out because I was in jail for a certain time. However, the plan of working is going to be brought up again, checked up, revised after the unit discussion and in this way we will be able to make a change.

On the question of the Daily Worker: We are already beginning to make some movement in this respect. Our shop nucleus is taking steps to distribute the "Daily" inside the mill. Two specific days were picked out whereby our mill workers will send correspondence to the Daily Worker and the distribution will be made inside and outside the mill.

* * *

I THINK that in dealing with these seemingly small questions and experiences, my own opinion and the opinion of the comrades who helped me to prepare this report, is that we are really placing the work of this most important conference on the proper basis, on the basis that this will enable us to really set our teeth in several central problems and arrive at practical, tangible results which will result in a definite and noticeable improvement—and that is what we are here for!

* * *

(In tomorrow's issue of the "Daily" we will publish the speech of the section organizer which deals with some of the weaknesses in the above report, as well as editorial comment on both speeches—Editorial note.)

Phila. Workers Meet in Pappalas Defense

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—Diamontis Pappalas, Greek worker framed and sent to jail by the Department of Labor which is now holding him for deportation, is being defended by the Greek Branch of the International Labor Defense. This branch will give an entertainment on Sunday, Jan. 29, 8 p. m. at 1036 Locust Street, proceeds of which will be used to help the I. L. D., to fight the deportation of Pappalas.

SAVE HUANG PING! By GROPPER

The Lessons of the Briggs Auto Strike--How It Was Organized

By JOHN SCHMIES

THE Briggs Auto Strike in the Vernor Highway plant and the victory of these workers in defeating the 20 per cent wage-cut is of tremendous political significance. The strike in which 500 skilled workers were involved demonstrated the growing radicalization of not only the unskilled and semi-skilled, but also the skilled workers. The strike takes place in a period of rising militancy and determination for struggle in the auto industry. The skilled workers had suffered from considerable petty bourgeois illusions as a result of their former privileged position in the auto industry and the previous influence of the American Federation of Labor. The crisis has greatly undermined the privileged status of these workers and during the organization and course of the strike itself, the skilled workers lost many of their illusions. Their experiences resulted in tremendous progress on the part of the skilled workers in their attitude to the semi-skilled and unskilled. The experiences in this strike has taught us that the principles of industrial unionism as well as the unity of skilled and unskilled and the unity of employed and unemployed is being appreciated much more than many of us realized.

NEED FOR ORGANIZATION IN THE SHOP

The Briggs strike has again demonstrated to the District leadership as well as to the lower sections of the Party in our District the correctness of the Party line expressed in the 14th Plenum resolution of the Party on the need of building elementary shop organizations. Such organizations developed as a result of personal contacts, in calling together small groups of workers and in this way establishing committees of action. It has shown us that in the very course of building these groups and committees, the strike began to develop. In other words, the very fact that we began to develop a few groups and committees made it possible to convince the workers that a strike can be successful.

* * *

THE Briggs strike further had tremendous significance in the struggle against the wage-cuts in other plants. The news flashed all over the city despite the fact that the capitalist newspapers consciously ignored the strike. The City Editor of the "Detroit News" stated to the representatives of the Strike Committee who asked that publicity be given, "if we would print the news of this strike, it would agitate every single auto worker in the city of Detroit." This and the fact that not a single line appeared in any capitalist newspapers shows that the bosses and their press had an organized policy in this strike and demonstrates the tremendous value of the **Daily Worker** and the **Michigan Worker** in acquainting the workers with news of decisive importance which the capitalist press refuses to print.

The general work, agitational, propaganda and organizational, during the period of the three days' strike evoked tremendous support and created a desire for struggle on the part of a large section of Detroit employed and unemployed workers. For example, on the second day of the strike, over 400 workers in the Murray Body plant came out during the noon-hour expecting to hear the message of the strike. Further reports show that a similar situation existed among the workers in other plants. In the Murray Body and Clayton Lambert Plants, workers in the tool and die room got together and decided that they would refuse to work on any dies that would come from the Briggs plant where the strike was being conducted.

STRIKE ENDS IN VICTORY.

The strike ended not only in defeating the 20 per cent wage-cut in the Vernor Highway Plant, but also in forcing the same company to withdraw this wage-cut in the other three Detroit plants. Furthermore, the strike defeated a 10 per cent wage-cut which was announced at the Hudson Motor Car Co., where as a result of the influence of the Briggs strike and the fear of similar action in the Hudson Plant, the company was forced to withdraw the wagecut.

* * *

THE workers throughout the city know that the strike was organized by the Auto Workers Union, was properly conducted and correctly ended by the Union. This was a tremendous step forward in stopping the wave of wage-cuts in the auto industry.

The victory in the strike convinced large sections of auto workers that the Auto Workers Union understands their problems, is capable of drawing them on strike, and is able to choose the decisive moment for settling this strike and winning a victory in an important auto shop—the first victory won by auto workers since the crisis in the auto industry began.

The conference called by the Union and the work following the conference by the Union and shop groups together with branches of the Unemployed Councils have as their central task the stopping of the wage-cutting drive and the building up of the struggle for relief and unemployment insurance.

UNITY OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED.

The strike also demonstrates the importance of daily activity in the blocks and neighborhoods to build Unemployed Councils, and showed how this activity of the Unemployed Council becomes a means of giving the workers additional confidence in their ability to win strikes. When the proposal was made that the Unemployed Council be invited to elect a representative to the Strike Committee, it was enthusiastically greeted by the strikers, inasmuch as practically all of them had either heard in one form or another, or seen, the Unemployed Councils in their neighborhood in action. **The result of the activities of the Unemployed Council was that a group of workers who were being hired by the City Employment Bureau for the Briggs Plant refused to work and joined the strike.** This also raised a new center of activity for the Unemployed Councils, and that is during periods of strike struggles to immediately acquaint the workers in the flop houses (from which the city officials attempted to recruit workers as strike breakers) with the fact that a strike is going on and calling on these unemployed workers to support the strike. This establishes the unity between employed and unemployed in the struggle.

HOW WAS THE STRIKE ORGANIZED?

About two months ago, the District leadership of the Party began to realize that not only were we lagging behind in our key task which was stressed in the 14th Plenum resolution, but that we really have not yet seriously considered the task of shop work. As a result a discussion was initiated and carried through in the Party. Leading comrades were assigned to work around particular shops. Sections and units were assgned to concentration points. The main concentration was centered on the Ford plant and the Briggs Mack Ave. Plant. We began to conduct agitation and propaganda work from the outside, while at the same time the District leading comrades were assigned to establish personal connections with comrades and workers inside of the shop.

As a result of this approach, which was not only emphasized in speeches but actually carried out in practice, we succeeded in establishing connections and in organizing groups in the Briggs Vernor Highway Plant. Prior to this beginning, a walk-out took place among the semi-skilled and unskilled workers in a department in the Briggs Mack Avenue Plant. No movement developed out of this walk-out. The reasons were plain: no organization and no connection with the workers. This fact was an example of what happened when workers were not organized and was utilized to explain still further and to convince the comrades that the building of elementary groups and committees in the shop are of fundamental revolutionary importance in developing a movement against the already existing low wages and the coming wage-cut, as well as the speed-up and other outstanding grievances.

* * *

THE leadership in our most important concentration points (Ford and Briggs) was strengthened. We organized a new section in the territory where Briggs and a number of other auto plants were located in the east side of Detroit. The setting up of this Section Committee was of great importance in the building up of this strike. Leading comrades were assigned to the fraction of the Auto Workers Union, and the issues of the "**Michigan Worker**" and continuous practical guidance on the part of the Party leadership, the definite orientation **that the Party must must build the Auto Workers Union** made it possible to organize this strike and lead it to success. During the strike, the Party District leadership was in the midst of the strike and took part in every little detail connected with the strike. **This orientation on the part of the leadership was carried out consciously.**

This approach and the results gained from carrying it into practice completely demonstrated the correctness of the line of the Central Committee as expressed in the 14th Plenum resolution of the Party, and the correctness of the resolution of the 12th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The Anti-War meetings which were held during these days were connected up with the preparations of this movement, as well as for the struggle for relief and Unemployment Insurance.

To sum up: we can state that the strike developed as a result of a definite change in the line and life of the Party District with a definite perspective of building the Auto Workers Conference on the basis of elected delegates of employed and unemployed auto workers in order to resist the general offensive of the auto bosses who are directing the attack in the shops and through their control of the city government carrying through an attack against the unemployed.

* * *

(To be Concluded Tomorrow).

Letters from Our Readers

LEAVENW'RTH PRISONER PRAISES DAILY WORKER

Leavenworth, Kansas.
Editor of Daily Worker,
Dear Comrade:

Since Dec. 25, 1932, we prisoners are not permitted to receive any workers paper nor any foreign language paper, by order of our Warden, Fred Zerbst, but please do not let this hinder or prevent you from mailing the Daily Workers to us, even if our official would notify you to discontinue the mailing; my subscription expires some time in April and when that runs out I will resubscribe through my relative and I will get it in spite of the ban; even if it will be torn to pieces I'll put it together and pass it around until only shreds remain.

Every inmate who has seen it is crazy about the Daily Worker, so send all that you were mailing to prison subscribers.

Comradely,

(Signature omitted for obvious reasons.)

BIOGRAPHY OF NYGARD, COMMUNIST MAYOR, IN THE "NEW PIONEER"

ESPECIALLY written for the workers' boys and girls of America, Emil Nygard, first Communist mayor in the United States, tells the story of his early life, in the first chapter of the serial story appearing in the New Pioneer magazine.

The story is written simply, and in a lively maner. The New Pioneer is the only periodical that the story of Emil Nygard is appearing.

Order the New Pioneer from Post Office Box 28, Station D, New York City. In quantity, four cents a magazine.

NEXT STEPS IN THE HERNDON FIGHT

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

THE lily-white jury of the Fulton Superior Court in Atlanta, stirred to vicious fury by the sadist appeal to the prejudices of the southern slave markets, has sentenced a young Negro worker, Angelo Herndon, to serve 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, which means nothing else but a living death. The crime for which he was sentenced is organizing the Negro and white workers to fight for bread for themselves and their families in the city of Atlanta. The prosecution, in pleading that Herndon be executed, stated "That the theory of Communism was on trial as well as Herndon." (Associated Press dispatch, Atlanta, Jan. 18).

A sixty-year old statute from the Civil War period is being used by the Southern slave-owners and their representatives to stifle the voice of the working class and oppressed Negro people at the time of growing revolt against misery and starvation. Not only the sentence of Herndon but the coming trial of Ann Burlak, Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, Herbert Newton, Negro leader of Chicago, and others, must be the signal of the most intense mass resistance on the part of the entire American working class to save these workers from the vicious chain gang, which has been so well portrayed in the exposures in Spivak's "Georgia Nigger."

* * *

THE slogan of the Communist Party for self determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt (where they are in the majority) nomely, their right to governmental authority over this entire territory, instead of being ruled by a vicious dictatorship of white landlords, bosses and gunmen, representing only a small percentage of the population, figured largely in the trial. This vicious sentence, which follows in the wake of the share-cropper bloodbath in Alabama, shows that the ruling class in the South, supported by the Republican and Democratic parties, and objectively aided by the leaders of the Socialist Party, are again demanding their pound of flesh on the altar of capitalism, and **that the growing unity of the white and Negro toiling masses in the south as well as in the north has thrown fear into the hearts of the ruling class.**

First, the burning of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair under the Republican Governor Fuller; secondly, the vicious death sentences of the Scottsboro Boys by Southern "Democratic justice;" thirdly, the continuous incarceration of Tom Mooney behind prison bars by Democrats and Republicans aided by the labor misleaders; fourth, the killing of Negro sharecroppers in Alabama for the right to live — and now this last sentence of a fighting leader of the working class must serve to mobilize the masses of workers in the factories in the revolutionary trade unions as well as the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party into a mighty protest wave and mass demonstrations to smash the whole system of chain gangs in the South, and establish the right of working-class organizations to exist also in Atlanta and the state of Georgia. Every mass organization must immediately come to the assistance of the International Labor Defense in organizing this movement. Every organization should immediately adopt protest resolutions and bombard the Governor in the state of Georgia as well as the Hoover administration and Governor Roosevelt, the representative of the party responsible for the lynching and enslaving of the Negro masses in the South.

Only the working class, by its mighty mass protest, will be able to save the victims of this latest capitalist class justice.

A Revolutionary Play--For a While--By Elmer Rice

"We, the People" Unmasks Capitalism and Then Ends With Liberal Whine

By A. B. MAGIL

IT is not certain whether Elmer Rice started to write a revolutionary play in "We, the People," and then lost his nerve, or whether he is simply expressing the confusion of himself and a host of other intellectuals who are groping unsteadily leftward. Perhaps it's a combination of the two. But one thing is certain: "We, the People," now playing at the Empire Theatre, New York, starts out as biting social satire and an acute study of the radicalizing effects of the crisis on a 100 per cent American worker, and ends as tedious liberal sermonizing, pepped up with a sensational crime motif, all of it not only—to put it mildly—non-revolutionary, but artistically false to the whole inner logic of the play.

But for more than half of the evening—what a play! For the first time in history Broadway has seen the capitalist class undressed and revealed in all its naked ruthlessness, its lust for profits and contempt for human life. Here they are in the flesh: demanding wage-cuts to protect dividends, talking war and defending imperialist aggression (the plunder of Haiti), "consulting" with one of their chief agents in Congress and picking their puppet for President. Even the conflicts within the capitalist class itself over questions of tactics are shown, one section urging an aggressive, open war policy, the other trying to drown out the roar of the war machine with peace talk. And all this is done not in the form of abstract social treatise or symbolic generalization, but through living characters knit together by a fine sense of dramatic structure. You can solve your own crossword puzzle: if Drew and Applegate are a composite of Henry Ford, or the auto industry in general, then Senator Gregg is perhaps the double for Senator Couzens of Michigan, or is it the U. S. Senate as a whole? And that oily demagogue, Elbert Purdy, President of State University, whom the auto kings pick to run as President—a cross between Woodrow Wilson and Nicholas Murray Butler isn't such a bad guess. At any rate, in Purdy, Rice has created an unforgettable portrait, rich in social satire. And whatever the particular disguise, here you have American political life, 1932-33, stripped of all camouflage.

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SIDE by side with this expose of the capitalists and their political flunkeys, Rice develops a sensitive study of a backward worker, a labor aristocrat, and his family. He shows the development of William Davis from foreman of the Applegate plant, a cocksure 100 per-center, with a car, a radio and a home (heavily mortgaged) of his own, to one of the millions of unemployed, leader of the demonstration at the factory gate. And here are interwoven a number of moving secondary themes: the story of William Davis' daughter, Helen, and her sweetheart, Albert Collins (bookkeeper in Drew's plant), who can't afford to get married and so are forced to start a secret liaison; the tragic story of the Collins family, centering around Donald Collins, who has been shell-shocked and crippled psychologically in the war; and the story of Allen Davis, William's son, who is forced to leave college, and then gets sent to jail for stealing coal to keep the house warm. In the course of these tales within tales the author introduces a number of additional political issues: the persecution of Negroes and the foreign-born, the expulsion of teachers from schools for radical activities, and the murder frame-up in labor struggles.

Necessarily the play develops toward the theme of mass struggle, and here the trouble starts. As long as Rice deals with individuals, he treads on firm ground; as soon as he tries to show masses in action, he stumbles and skids. More, he falsifies history. The shooting up of the demonstration at the Applegate plant is based on the Ford Massacre. But Rice has castrated this great working-class struggle: he has stripped it of its organizing force, the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party, and, instead, we have a group of workers who have managed to persuade their ex-foreman, Davis, to serve as their spokesman and plead in christian humility with the boss who has thrown them out on the streets. The whole scene is not only politically utopian and reactionary, but has about as much life as a collection of semaphores. From this point on the play begins to sag and goes from bad to worse. Allen Davis and his sweetheart, Mary Klobutsko, who in the first part seem to have the makings of sturdy young revolutionists, become vague, sentimental anarchist rebels; Hirschbein, the professor who gets fired out of the university, is a similar type, with more than a suspicion of the neurotic; the Rev. Thomas Williamson, who in the early scenes is a genial, but ineffectual old gent, is transformed at the end into a veritable "tribune of the people"; and the murder frame-up itself is divested of all class content and becomes simply a "dirty deal" to an innocent individual.

One hesitates to attribute such distortions of the fundamental implications of the whole first part of the play solely to the author's confusion or ignorance.

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AND it all ends with a "protest meeting," against a background of a huge American flag, in which not the workers speak for their framed comrade, but his relatives and friends, with the pastor presiding over all. Out of which all emerge:

1. A plea against persecution of the foreign-born because those who came over on the Mayflower were also immigrant foreigners.

2. A plea for the life of a framed young worker because he is the sweetheart of one person, the brother of another, the former pupil of a third and the friend of several other worthy characters.

3. A plea for "fair play" for the workingman because the Declaration of Independence says all men are born free and equal.

4. A plea (implicit) against the revolutionary way out of the crisis because if enough "decent people" get together, capitalism can be reformed, cleansed and fumigated.

All of which would undoubtedly win the approval of "socialists" and liberals (not to mention many capitalists), but is quite the opposite of what "We, the People," started out to say.

Considering that this is Broadway and that Elmer Rice has in the past shown considerable talent in revealing the surface of social realities, but little understanding of the complexity of social forces that drive history onward—the history of individuals, as well as of groups and classes—"We, the People," goes a long way, a way that many middle-class intellectuals are traveling. The future may see Elmer Rice go even farther. But certainly others, perhaps unknown as yet, will and must go farther